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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXIX, No. 41

Section 1

May 27, 1938

U.S. HIGHWAY BILL REPORTED A federal highway appropriation bill carrying \$357,500,000 was reported to the House and Senate by a conference committee yesterday. The conference report cut sharply the original appropriation passed by the House. The conferees also approved a Senate amendment to the bill directing the Bureau of Public Roads to investigate the feasibility of constructing "super-highways" North and South across the United States and an equal number East and West, to be paid for by the collections of tolls. (Press.)

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES A Rome dispatch by the Associated Press says the assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture yesterday approved a United States proposal for a world survey of agricultural resources. The project was presented by J. Clyde Marquis, American delegate, and supported by the American delegation headed by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson.

EXPRESS HIGHWAY Highway engineers and members of Congress from four States exchanged assurances of cooperation yesterday in a move to build an express highway between Jersey City and Washington. Represented were New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and several Federal agencies. Representative Drew of Pennsylvania said his proposal was that each State build its own highway as an intrastate project. The plans of the individual States would be coordinated into a uniform link between the two cities. He suggested financing through State bond issues and Federal work relief. Mr. Drew said the investment might be made self-liquidating through tolls and the condemnation and resale of land along the route. (Associated Press.)

AUSTRALIAN STOCK DISEASE H. R. Seddon, Professor of Veterinary Science at Brisbane University, declared at the Australian Veterinary Science Congress yesterday that research had revealed that an unidentified winged insect caused the new cattle disease known as "three-day sickness," according to a Melbourne wireless to the New York Times. This malady is so serious, although brief, that when herds are affected production ceases, necessitating that dairymen in infected areas buy canned milk for domestic use. The insect reached the northwest portion of Northern Australia in February, 1936, and infected cattle with a fever that was spread by indigenous insects and presumably carried by winds through Queensland, New South Wales and parts of Victoria.

State Bang's "The authorities in the various states have made up
Restrictions their minds that their respective states shall not be dump-
 ing ground for Bang cattle and have placed restrictions on
the importation of bovine animals for dairy and breeding purposes," says
an editorial in New England Homestead (May 21). "If you are planning on
buying cattle outside of your own state, you had better first consult
your state department as to its requirements for Bang certification. A
few weeks ago the Commonwealth of Massachusetts adopted new regulations
requiring that all such cattle entering the state must be accompanied by
proper charts certifying such animals as free from the disease. Connecti-
cut now announces that it, too, on and after August 1, 1938, will demand
such charts for all dairy and breeding cattle over six months of age im-
ported into the State of Connecticut. The Bang's control program was
started on July 1, 1934, and since then state and federal veterinarians
in 48 states and in Puerto Rico have completed a total of 23,715,375
blood tests, of which 1,471,990, or 6 percent, have been positive."

Biological Biological Abstracts, the journal of brief summaries
Abstracts on which biologists depend for condensed information, has
 resumed publication, it is announced in Science (May 20).

The abstract journal had been compelled to suspend publication some
months ago because of shortage of funds. New resources have been opened
up which will enable the board of editors to catch up with unfinished
work and carry on with the regular schedule. (Science Service.)

Asphalt "Asphalt now appears in a new form--asphalt emulsion--
Emulsion which requires no heating to apply; will not check or crack
 from extreme cold; will not run or melt; 'bonds' perfectly
on either wet or dry surfaces, and remains plastic instead of getting
brittle," says W. W. Wheatly in Country Gentleman (June). "In the con-
tainer asphalt emulsion is a thick, brownish paste. It is thinned for
use with water and is applied cold by brush or spray. When the water
evaporates, the pure asphalt coalesces, turns black, and remains as a
permanent protective coating. It used to be an unhandy and dangerous
job to hot-coat the inside of a silo. Now, with asphalt emulsion, the
work is done quickly and safely. Wood or metal tanks, casks, vats, flumes,
water troughs, drums or other vessels; concrete, brick or stone reser-
voirs, pools and cisterns, all may be waterproofed easily with this
handy material, which is free from odors, fumes and gases that might
contaminate foods, water or other liquids...Concrete, stone and brick
foundation walls are made dampproof with this new material, and gypsum
plaster may be applied directly on inside walls treated with asphalt
emulsion because it is a plaster bond. Asphalt emulsion is now added
to concrete mixtures in order to make a more resilient, hard-wearing,
dustless, and waterproof floor for barns, dairies, packing houses and
storerooms."

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the recovery bill
May 25 (H.J.Res.679) (pp. 9860-9887).

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported the following bills without amendment: S. 3763, to increase the period for which leases may be made for grazing and agricultural purposes of public lands donated to N.D., S.D., Mont., and Wash. by the act of Feb. 22, 1889 (S.Rept.1881). S.3986, to amend subsection (d) of section 202 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (relating to regional research laboratories) (S. Rept. 1892).

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported the following bills with amendments: S. 2492, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, as amended (poultry amendment) (S. Rept. 1885). S. 2792, to authorize the withdrawal of national-forest lands for the protection of watersheds from which water is obtained for municipalities (S. Rept. 1886).

The Committee on Judiciary reported without amendment S.3230, to amend the Bankruptcy Act to provide for appeals by destitute farmers (S. Rept. 1888) (p. 9856).

House, Mr. Biermann spoke very briefly in favor of the
May 25 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and inserted in the
Record portions of a recent radio address by Secretary
Wallace on this subject (pp. 9843-9844).

Bills Approved by the President: S. 842, investigation of losses resulting from campaign for eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly. Approved May 23, 1938 (Public No. 535, 75th Cong.). H.R.8837, Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1939. Approved May 23, 1938. (Public No. 534, 75th Cong.). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Billboards on "It will be largely due to the Roadside Beautifica-
Highways tion Council of Baltimore if the new Governor Ritchie
 highway, now under construction from Baltimore to Annapolis,
is completely free from disfiguring billboards," says an editorial in the
Washington Post.(May 26). "Already the council, composed of prominent
Baltimoreans, has secured the consent of oil companies and breweries to
refrain from erecting any new billboards on this road and to remove those
already in place on the completed sections. Other advertisers are ex-
pected to take the same enlightened position, to some extent because of
the growing number of people who are quietly abstaining from buying
products advertised on the highways in such a way as to disfigure the
scenery and increase traffic hazards. In the background is the addi-
tional argument that if the roads cannot be cleared of glaring advertise-
ments through cooperation a start will be made toward clearing them by
law, as the Virginia Legislature recently demonstrated. As between the
two methods the preferable course is that of cooperation..."

Grading
Standards

"Consumers Project, Department of Labor, has issued an interesting 'Analysis of United States and State Standards for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables'," says an editorial in Market Growers Journal (May 15). "The publication is unnumbered but the date is 1937. The booklet of 25 large charts includes specifications for over 40 different kinds of vegetables. Requirements of United States and State standards are listed at the side and code marks indicate just which specifications are demanded...Any publication of this sort reveals our helplessness in trying to 'measure the unmeasurable'. We are forced constantly to resort to distinctions among 'free from', 'free from damage by' and 'free from serious damage by' wilting or decay or cracking. Some one must say where to draw the line between 'damage' and 'serious damage'. That is the job of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and they are making good progress in giving definite meaning to terms, largely as percentage of loss incurred in preparation for use...Growers do well to use the U. S. Standards, to consult the authorities as to their interpretation and to make common sense applications in their own operations..."

Tomorrow's
Tractors

"Streamlined tractors, with lower centers of gravity, are the trend in tractor design," says J. G. Westbrook in the Country Home Magazine (June). "The low tractor permits working in closer to orchard trees, yet gives enough ground clearance for practical cultivating purposes. It can enter small passages, thus facilitating litter and manure removal. And, it is said, one of the new types provides a 54-inch cultivating vision for the operator; that is, he can keep his eyes front and still see what he is doing below. This relieves him from strain and necessity of turning to look behind."

Biological
Research

Nature (London, May 7) in its lead article, "The State and Wild Life", says: "Other nations have found that State organization of biological research has been fruitful to science as well as to the people, and have developed far-reaching schemes which have become integral parts of the nation's activities. The extraordinary expansion of the United States Department of Agriculture is a case in point....It is pertinent to our inquiry into the relation of the State to wild life to glance at the activities of the Biological Survey, for its functions reveal an unexpected scope and correlation of interests, along lines some of which might well be developed in Great Britain....For the elucidation of all such problems of economic biology in Great Britain, we envisage a body organized, as in the United States, under State departments dealing with agriculture, which will adopt, encourage, direct and initiate activities, botanical and zoological, bearing upon the relationship of plants and animals--the living environment--to the human population, and will keep in mind at the same time the interests of the wild life itself."

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Vol. LXIX, No. 42

Section 1

May 31, 1938

WORLD FARM INSTITUTE

A Rome report by the Associated Press says intensification of efforts to stabilize farmers' earnings was decided on Saturday night by the International Institute of Agriculture before adjourning its fourteenth general assembly. Delegates from seventy nations, including the United States, also called on their governments to adopt policies to combat "malnutrition in all countries and serious undernutrition among both rural and urban populations in many countries." The resolution recommended the establishment of national nutrition committees, to which the institute would give assistance.

U.S. HEALTH CONFERENCE

A citizens' conference to consider major needs of the Nation in health and medical care will open in Washington, D.C., July 18 under auspices of the President's Interdepartmental Committee to Co-ordinate Health and Welfare Activities, it was announced yesterday. Called at the suggestion of the President, the conference will continue through July 20, according to Miss Josephine Roche, chairman of the committee. Invitations, she said, have been sent to approximately 100 men and women representing medical and other professions, labor, agriculture and groups interested in providing medical services. M. L. Wilson, Undersecretary of Agriculture, is a member of the committee. (Washington Post.)

GREENHILLS HOUSING PLAN

Announcement was made at Cincinnati Friday by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that the Farm Security Administration has concluded lease arrangements with Greenhills Consumer Services, Inc., which will operate and manage the commercial center at Greenhills, suburban housing project on the outskirts of Cincinnati, as a consumer cooperative. Greenhills Consumer Services, Inc., has been organized by Cincinnati citizens with the assistance of the Consumer Distribution Corporation of New York, which is operating and managing the retail stores at Greenbelt, Maryland, for the residents of that Federal housing project. (New York Times.)

ARGENTINE IMPORT TRADE

"The Argentine Government is studying the advisability of putting all import trade on a quota basis," reports John W. White in a Buenos Aires wireless to the New York Times. "If quotas are instituted, United States trade will be the heaviest sufferer. In fact, quotas would be directed intentionally against United States trade to favor imports from certain European countries, principally Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, France and Belgium which buy more from Argentina than Argentina does from them...."

Industrial- Pierce Williams, author of "Hard-Core Employment," in
Rural Areas Survey Graphic (June) says: "In the wake of the lumbering,
 mining and petroleum industries the United States is dotted
with rural industrial areas that missed prosperity in the middle 20's,
that did not respond to recovery in the middle 30's. Can they ever follow
the business cycle upward again?" Among the outstanding rural industrial
problem areas, the cut-over ones, he says, are Upper Michigan, Northeastern
Minnesota, Central Louisiana, Southern Louisiana-Texas Border and Inland
Empire (Idaho, Montana, Washington). Of the timber industry in the Inland
Empire, he says: "The capitalist must get back his investment as best he
can. And the only way he can get it back is by cutting as much of the
more accessible timber as possible in the shortest possible time. Unwise
tax laws penalize the standing timber that remains uncut; the operator may
find himself compelled to cut timber at unprofitable prices merely to ob-
tain cash with which to pay taxes...In the absence of any immediate pros-
pect of large scale private investment, the question should be considered:
to what extent is investment of public funds justified? This involves a
long time economic planning approach. More stable communities might be
built around the application of long term conservation practices. Lacking
this larger, non-profit approach, there is no alternative to continuance
of work relief on a large scale with every prospect of an increase in the
total population needing relief as time goes on."

Medical Care The South Dakota Farmers Aid Corporation has been
for Farmers formed for the purpose of receiving grants or loans from
in S. D. the Farm Security Administration to be used in providing
 emergency medical, dental, hospital and nursing care, and
drugs and supplies for farm families that are clients of the Farm Security
Administration. The Farm Security Administration makes available one
dollar per month for each family that is a member of the Farmers Aid Corpo-
ration. The funds will be divided among the physicians, hospitals,
dentists, druggists and nurses in the following proportions: physicians,
51 percent; hospitals, 39 percent; dentists, 6 percent; druggists, 3 per-
cent; and nurses, 1 percent. If such funds are not sufficient for the
payment of the bills of any group, all bills of that group will be reduced
proportionately. The plan was submitted by the state medical, dental,
hospital, nursing and pharmaceutical associations collectively in connec-
tion with a fee schedule. Supervision of the plan is under the assistant
state health officer, who was appointed medical supervisor by the directors
of the Farmers Aid Corporation; the present medical supervisor is also the
executive secretary of the state medical association. Prescriptions are
limited to drugs covered by the United States Pharmacopeia and the National
Formulary or drugs accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of
the American Medical Association. (Journal of the American Medical
Association, May 21.)

Senate,
May 26

The Senate continued debate on H.J.Res.679, the recovery bill (pp. 9925-9952). Mr. Capper spoke in favor of the amendment to provide \$200,000,000 for parity payments to farmers (p. 9939). Mr. Copeland spoke in favor of an amendment to earmark \$325,000,000 for flood control projects (pp. 9947-9951) and an amendment to earmark \$1,500,000 to complete Weather Bureau stations necessary for protection of aviation (p. 9947).

Messrs. Thomas of Utah, Walsh, Murray, Pepper, Ellender, Borah, and LaFollette were appointed Senate conferees on the wages and hours bill (S.2475) (pp.9951-9952).

The Senate received from the Secretary of State a report of Government participation in the International Exposition of Paris, 1937; ref. Committee on Foreign Relations (p. 9924).

House,
May 26

The Committee on Territories reported with amendment H.R.7844, to amend the act to establish an Alaska Game Commission (H.Rept.2488) (p. 9985).

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported without amendment the following: H.R.10687, to authorize the President to permit citizens of the American republics to receive instruction at schools maintained or administered by the Government (H. Rept. 2497) (p. 9985); and H.R.9933, to authorize the United States Golden Gate International Exposition Commission to sell a souvenir book describing Government functions, engravings, etc. (H. Rept. 2490 (p. 9985).

Bills Approved by the President: S. 3595, to authorize the Surplus Commodities Corporation to purchase and distribute fish products. Approved May 25, 1938. (Public No. 542, 75th Cong.). H.R.10193, to authorize detail of civilian employees to American republics, the Philippines, and Liberia. Approved May 25, 1938. (Public No. 545, 75th Cong.). H.R.8203, for the inclusion of lands in the Kaniksu National Forest, Wash. Approved May 26, 1938. (Public No. 546, 75th Cong.).

Senate,
May 27

The Senate continued debate on H.J.Res.679, the recovery bill (pp. 10011-10023, 10027-10035). Mr. Thomas of Okla. submitted an amendment (printed in the Record) which he intends to propose, making \$2,000,000 available for payments to farmers "for cover crops, listing and special practices in extreme drought areas, and in areas damaged and/or destroyed by hail, rust, or grain pests" (p. 10010).

The Senate passed H.R.9996, to authorize the registration of certain collective trade-marks by American trade associations (pp. 10025-10027).

The Committee on Judiciary reported with amendments H.R.8046, to amend the Bankruptcy Act (S. Rept. 1916) (p. 10009).

Senate, May 27 (continued)

Mr. Pope inserted in the Record data prepared by him concerning "adjustment and conservation programs, rehabilitation, soil and water, forest conservation, wildlife, plant defense, livestock defense, commodity futures markets, roads, and research" (pp. 10039-10043).

Mr. Barkley inserted in the Record the President's address at ^{West}Arthurdale, Va., May 27, regarding the tax bill (H.R. 9682) (pp. 10024-10025).

Both Houses received lists of papers, etc., in the Department of Agriculture, which the Archivist recommends should be disposed of; ref. Committees on Disposition of Papers (pp. 10009, 10082-10083).

House, May 27 The House passed H. R. 10459, "to correct existing inequalities and injustices" in the revenue laws regarding wines, brandy, and fruit spirits (pp. 10046-10049).

H. J. Res. 630, authorizing the Civilian Conservation Corps to cooperate with the States in destroying tent caterpillars, was taken from the Committee on Labor and referred to the Committee on Agriculture (p. 10047).

The Committee on Printing reported without amendment H.R. 10772 to amend the act providing for the printing and distribution of public documents (H. Rept. 2513) (p. 10083).

The House adjourned until Tues., May 31.

H. R. 9682, the revenue bill, became a law at midnight May 27, 1938, since the President neither signed nor vetoed it (Public No. not yet available). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Philadelphia Exhibits Frontiers (June) published by the Academy of National Sciences at Philadelphia, reports that plans have been completed by the Academy's Department of Museum Exhibits for a new and modern hall of birds, to be named in honor of Audubon. It also says that "the first robot exhibit in the academy has been placed in the Mineral Gallery. It is a display of fluorescent minerals. When the visitor steps into the booth an electrical transcription telling the story of fluorescence starts to play. At the appropriate time in the transcription ultra-violet rays from the arc lights cause the minerals to glow in fascinating colors. An electrical eye, whose beam was broken, as the visitor entered the exhibit, started the display which automatically repeats the show for each set of spectators."

Refrigeration A new feature of one of the milk cooling outfits now on the market is a separate dry compartment in which fruit, butter and other food can be stored. The refrigerating unit is operated by either electricity or gasoline engine. The milk capacity of the cooling tank is 2, 4, 6, or 8 cans. (Farm Journal, June.)

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Section 1

June 1, 1938

GREAT LAKES- ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT

A broad plan for development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin was submitted to the Canadian Government by Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday in the form of a draft treaty which would be used as the basis for the negotiation of a definitive treaty. The proposal contemplates a 27-foot channel which would carry ocean-going vessels as far as Duluth, construction of hydro-electric works, further improvement of the power resources and scenic beauty of Niagara, and throw open to intensive development the rich iron ore beds in Northern New York which lie in the area south of the International Rapids. Development of the ore deposits would be made possible, it was suggested, through the combination of cheap hydro-electric power and efficient transportation. (Press.)

REORGANIZATION BILL DROPPED

A joint statement yesterday signed by Senator Byrnes and Representative Warren of North Carolina, as chairmen of the respective Congressional committees on reorganization, said: "No further effort will be made to pass the reorganization bill at this session. It is our opinion that the American people overwhelmingly desire some kind of effective reorganization of our government in the interest of greater efficiency and practical economy.....Immediately upon the reconvening of the next Congress the question will be determined as to the form in which this desirable legislation will be introduced. We shall press for prompt consideration by both houses at as early a date as possible...." (Press.)

FIRST 1938 COTTON BALE

The world's first bale of cotton of the 1938 season was ginned yesterday at Rio Grande City, Starr County, Texas, from 1,700 pounds of lint cotton grown by Francisco Lozano of La Grulla. It is the fifth successive first bale grown by Lozano. The cotton was planted soon after January 1 on fifty acres. Lozano began picking on May 23 and picked the last 100 pounds yesterday morning. The bale was rushed to Corpus Christi by truck for auctioning on the Cotton Exchange last night. (New York Times.)

TARIFFS IN CHINA

A Shanghai wireless to the New York Times says tariff revisions were announced yesterday by the Japanese-created Nanking and Peiping regimes, effective June 1. Removal of the export duties on iron, steel, and raw cotton will greatly benefit Japan, but all foreign powers should benefit from the reduction of tariffs on a wide range of commodities.

Frozen Foods
Research

W.V. Cruess, of the California Experiment Station, in a paper on frozen foods research, printed in the Fruit Products Journal (May) says in part: "At present we have no research under way on the microbiology of frozen pack as that is well taken care of by Dr. Berry of the Northwest Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Dr. Tanner of the University of Illinois, and others.... Our investigations are concentrated upon the problems of enzyme action and enzyme control, supplemented by practical experiments in various plants to put into practise the results of laboratory research... Investigations are under way also on the pigments of frozen pack vegetables in relation to processing and storage procedure. One paper is in press on part of this research... We are attempting to correlate our research with those of other laboratories in order not to unnecessarily duplicate their investigations... Dr. Joslyn, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Marsh keep in close touch with Dr. Chace, Mr. Sorber and Mr. Diehl of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and others who are engaged in frozen pack research..."

Poultry
Extension
Figures

L. C. Parsons, publisher of the New England Poultryman (May 15) says: "We would like to compliment the Poultry Extension Service for a fine job in presenting current useful figures. I refer to the tabulation of the New Hampshire Home Egg Laying Contest, prepared by 'Doc' Bradley, Poultry Extension Specialist in that state. No one who has not worked with statistics can appreciate the amount of work required in the classification of these reports covering New Hampshire flocks and in their presentation in practical usable form. The results are not bulked under vague general heads but are broken down into detailed classifications which allow any poultry producer to compare his own operations with general averages similar to his own operating conditions. What is more, the material is sufficiently current to be useful in appraising immediate trends. But the tables also show long trends. The presenting of seven-year figures and occasional data on some other states makes the report still more valuable..."

Best Breed of
Dairy Cattle

J. C. McDowell, formerly chief of the division of dairy herd-improvement investigations, Bureau of Dairy Industry, says in Successful Farming (June): "Frequently during my 21 years of service in dairy herd-improvement work in the Department of Agriculture, I was asked the question: 'What is the best breed of dairy cattle?'. Having studied and compared the records of Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Guernseys, Holsteins, Jerseys, and Shorthorns, both purebreds and grades, over so long a time and in such great numbers, I have honestly found that there is no best breed. To be sure, there are breed differences. One breed excels in butterfat test, another in quantity of milk produced per cow; but taken all in all, there is no breed that stands out as the best breed of dairy cattle... While my study of millions of production records did not tell me that there is a best breed of dairy cattle, it told me that there are high producers and low producers in all the breeds, and it told me that all the profits come from the high producers. Therefore, I say choose the breed you like best, but be sure that you begin with high producers of your chosen breed."

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: unassembled, assistant electric-rate investigator, \$2,600, Federal Power Commission; assembled, principal engineering draftsman, \$2,300; senior engineering draftsman, \$2,000; engineering draftsman, \$1,800; assistant engineering draftsman, \$1,620; optional branches: architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical, structural; junior engineering draftsman, \$1,440. Applications must be on file not later than (a) June 27, if received from states other than those in (b), (b) June 30, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Cattle Tick Eradication A remarkable improvement in the cattle industry in Louisiana has resulted from the eradication of the cattle fever tick, which was completed during the past two years, Dr. E. P. Flower, secretary of the Louisiana live stock sanitary board, said recently in a biennial report. Pointing out that 3,000 purebred bulls have been imported into Louisiana in the past two years, Dr. Flower said that "results of improved breeding are remarkably evident." He said that although Louisiana has been released from federal quarantine, there are still 18 localized premises where cattle fever ticks are found, making it necessary to dip such areas. "It is natural, particularly with the extensive movement of cattle by truck and the large number of public stock yards and auction sales operating in the state, to expect an outbreak of cattle fever ticks," Dr. Flower explained. He added that the Louisiana live stock sanitary board with the aid of inspectors of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has been able to surround infected areas and eradicate the ticks to prevent spread of the pest. (New Orleans Times Picayune, May 19.)

New Bird Refuge An important breeding and resting area for migratory birds, known as the Tybee Migratory Bird Refuge, has been established at the mouth of the Savannah River in Georgia. This refuge, approximately 130 acres in extent, lies about 12 miles below the city of Savannah. Tybee is a famous nesting spot for black skimmers. Least terns, oyster catchers, Wilson's plovers, willets, and royal and gull-billed terns also nest here. Herons, egrets, and other birds frequent the area. In the shallows around this island, ducks raft during the spring and fall migrations. On its eastern side, facing the ocean, huge sea turtles come out of the deep to deposit their eggs. The War Department and the Department of Commerce will retain supervision over the tract, but it will be under secondary supervision of the Biological Survey.

Department Movie Show "The River" and "Salt of the Earth" will be shown in the South Building Auditorium, Friday, June 3, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Agriculture Branch of N.F.F.E. The films will be followed by several amateur vaudeville features, including dancing, singing, a comedian, and mountain music by the "Montresor Ramblers". Free to all employees and their friends. Tickets of admission not required.

Congress,
May 28

The Senate continued debate on the recovery bill, H.J.
Res. 679 (pp. 10129-10146).

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported without amendment: S. 3312, to add lands to the Ochoco National Forest, Oreg. (p. 10124); and S. 4076, to amend the Crop Insurance Act to permit acceptance of "payments from producers in any year to be applied toward premiums on their insurance contracts for future years" (p. 10124).

Mr. George and other Senators discussed the increasing imports of textile products from Japan (pp. 10126-10128).

Mr. Harrison criticized the President's views on taxation. (pp. 10120-10124).

The Senate recessed until Tuesday, May 31.

The House was not in session. (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

National
4-H Camp

More than 160 4-H Club young people will attend the twelfth consecutive National 4-H Club encampment to be held in West Potomac Park, Washington, June 16 to 22. Two boys and two girls from a State will exchange ideas and experiences, and discuss the theme of this year's camp, "Making the Most of Our Opportunities at Home". Among those who will address the campers will be Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Assistant Secretary Brown, Dr. Gregg, chief of the Weather Bureau, Allen Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation, and Miss Josephine Roche, formerly assistant secretary of the Treasury.

Propagation

"Pacific Coast orchardists and nurserymen have been watching with interest a new method of propagating apple trees from stem cuttings recently developed by scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture," says J. H. Currie in Country Gentleman (June). "In the past, nurserymen have produced commercial apple trees by grafting the desired variety to seedling rootstocks, because apple cuttings of stem tissues would not take root. With this new method, stem cuttings of apple varieties are induced to form root initials or points of origin on the stem that promptly develop into roots when the cuttings are taken from the tree and set in the soil, thus eliminating grafting. Dr. F.E. Gardner, in charge of nursery stock investigations for the Bureau of Plant Industry, describes this new process as 'etiolation'. In this new method of propagation the growing apple shoot is wrapped in black tape when it starts to put out leaves in the spring. A piece of tape about three inches long is usually sufficient to wrap four or five times spirally around the young shoot as near the growing tip as possible. All growth is made in complete or nearly complete absence of light. This shoot is removed in the fall, the tape taken off, a basal cut made in the etiolated area, and it is ready to be set out. So far, scientists have not been able to determine why etiolation should favor the production of roots on stem tissue."

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Section 1

June 2, 1938

FOOD AND DRUG BILL

The House adopted yesterday without a record vote a bill to displace the thirty-two-year-old pure foods and drugs act. The House measure would extend jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture over foods and drugs and would bring cosmetics and therapeutic devices into the field of official supervision. Two important differences mark the Senate and House measures. The Senate voted into its bill a clause to penalize the distribution of false information about drugs, creating a controversy which the House sought to avoid by omitting the advertising provision. The House stirred up a controversy by seeking to provide that injunctions issued under the proposed new act by the Secretary of Agriculture could be vacated by restraining orders issued by any of the Federal District Courts. (New York Times.)

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

How the American public, with housewives the most numerous victims, is being cheated by deceptive food packages and short measure was described yesterday at the National Conference on Weights and Measures, says a report in the Washington Post. Fourteen and 15-ounce cans of coffee that sell for pounds, 3-ounce packages of bacon that sell for "quarters", quart milk bottles that contain less than that--these are only a few of the frauds foisted daily on purchasers, the speakers said. The twenty-eight annual conference voted an exhaustive investigation of the entire problem, with special emphasis on standardization of food containers.

CROP CONTROL AMENDMENTS

President Roosevelt signed amendments to the new crop control law yesterday, increasing this year's national tobacco marketing quotas 2 percent and providing for redistribution of unused cotton acreage allotments. The increases were authorized by Congress to permit adjustments among growers who protested reductions in their acreage allotments. (Associated Press.)

NEWSPRINT PLANT

James G. Stahlman, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, assured southern publishers yesterday that the first southern newsprint plant would be erected at Lufkin, Texas. Mr. Stahlman, publisher of The Nashville Banner and chairman of a newsprint manufacture committee set up by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, told the annual convention at Edgewater Park, Mississippi, that his committee had approved plans of engineers for plant and financial structure of a \$7,500,000 plant. (Associated Press.)

Termite
Report

A survey of termite infestation in San Francisco buildings has brought from A. A. Brown, consulting engineer, the opinion that the menace of these insects in the United States is serious and widespread, but that construction planned to prevent their penetration could be carried out at an additional cost of not more than from one to two percent. The termite study, conducted by the City of San Francisco in cooperation with WPA, brought out some of the following figures covering the extent of infestation of buildings in that city: 36 percent of 61 Class A buildings (fireproof frames of steel and all structural parts of incombustible materials) were infested; 37 percent of 123 Class B buildings (frames of reinforced concrete with all structural parts of incombustible material) were similarly infested; as were 33 percent of 761 Class C buildings (exterior walls of bricks, stone and concrete and interior frames of combustible material); and 81 percent of 765 wood frame buildings. Research workers found that direct contributors to infestation included defective plumbing, concrete form lumber left in place, leaky roofs, dampness and poor drainage, debris and nearby infested trees and stumps. (Engineering News-Record, May 26.)

Cooperative
Conservation

In "Cooperative Conservation," in State Government (May) the author, Hal Jenkins, describes the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy Project. In the concluding paragraph he says: "The Conservancy District is cooperating with the Geological Survey on stream flow work; the Soil Conservation Service on soil erosion control, silting studies in the reservoirs, detailed hydrologic studies, climatic and physiographic investigations over the watershed; the Bureau of Fisheries, the Bureau of Biological Survey and the Ohio Division of Conservation in the matter of aquatic life in the eleven permanent lakes to be created, ranging in size from 350 acres to 3,550 acres; the Weather Bureau on precipitation and floods; the Ohio Division of Conservation in the development of fish and game areas; the state and federal Forest Services in forestation and shore-line development; the Ohio Experiment Station and the Ohio Extension Service on the use of lands owned by the district around the lakes; the National Youth Administration in operation of a 200-youth forest and park camp for development of recreational areas in several of the reservoirs."

Changes in
Meat Tissue

A study of changes taking place in meat after killing was reported to the Royal Society of Canada recently by Drs. W. H. Cook and L. Sair, of the National Research Council of Canada. The advantage of the quick-freezing method for the preservation of meat, they found, lies largely in the fact that it immobilizes the water before it gets a chance to ooze out of the cells. In slow-frozen meat, or meat kept for a time without freezing at all, the fluids exude--a process called "drip" by the packers. "Drip" is accompanied by a decrease in the alkalinity of the meat, which in turn is tied up with a particular critical point in the electrical charge found in all living tissues. (Science Service.)

Senate,
May 31

The Senate continued debate on H.J.Res.679, the recovery bill (pp. 10170-10203).

The Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported without amendment: H.R.6243, to authorize a survey of Oglethorpe Trail (S.Rept.1932) (p. 10169); and H.R.8773, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of surplus buffalo and elk of the Wind Cave National Park herd (S.Rept.1936) (p. 10169).

Mr. Barkley inserted in the Record a statement by the Chairmen of the Reorganization Committees, which said that "no further effort will be made to pass the reorganization bill at this session" (pp. 10205-10206).

House,
May 31

The conference report on H.R.10140, authorizing road appropriations for 1940 and 1941, was submitted to the

House, together with the statement of the House conferees. The Senate amendments requiring that State taxes on gasoline and motor vehicles be used for highways and providing that the Secretary of Agriculture "determine and fix standards of design which shall control and be applied in the construction of . . . Federal-aid highways . . ." were stricken from the bill as reported from conference. The Senate amendment providing for an investigation with respect to superhighways was retained (pp. 10214-10216, 10221).

The House began debate on S. 5, the food and drugs bill (pp.10226-10254).

Mrs. Norton and Messrs. Ramspeck, Griswold, Keller, Dunn, Welch, and Hartley were appointed House conferees on S. 2475, the wages and hours bill (p. 10225). The Senate conferees, appointed May 26, are: Messrs. Thomas of Utah, Walsh, Murray, Pepper, Ellender, Borah, and LaFollette.

Mr. O'Connor of Mont. extended his remarks in the Record on the general subject of farm relief (pp. 10209-10210).

Bill Approved by the President: S.3949, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (cotton acreage and tobacco quotas). Approved May 31, 1938. (Public No. not yet available.) (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Pay As
You Hunt

"The Rural Sportsman", in the Country Home Magazine (June) says: "The rural sportsmen's association to which I belong raises money to plant fish and game in unposted waters and covers of our territory by soliciting one-dollar-a-year memberships from city sportsmen who fish and hunt in our territory. The response of city hunters and fishers has been more than we hoped for. The plan brings no more sportsmen into our section than would come anyway, and gives us money to keep more game than we would have otherwise."

U.S.D.A. Date Science Digest (July) in an item on "Our Growing Date Industry" (from Ford News) says in part: "First dates were planted at Mecca, California, in 1904 after Dr. Walter T. Swingle, Department of Agriculture explorer, had shipped to Tempe, Arizona, several score offshoots from African palms. Ten years ago Dr. Swingle journeyed again to Morocco, where he found seven fine specimens of Medjool offshoots. These soon were planted in an isolation plot in Southern Nevada near Needles, California, where for seven years they grew. During that time no disease developed, and the plants and their offshoots were transplanted at the agricultural experiment station near Indio, California, heart of the date industry. Now those seven have increased until seventy-two Medjools are pushing their roots through the sandy earth, and from them science may give to agriculture a variety which will be adapted to sections of higher humidity and lower temperatures than now will support date palms."

Oregon Seed Law Results of the first two months' testing under the new Oregon seed law prompted the state department of agriculture to warn farmers of the high percentage of harmful weed seeds being found in agricultural and turf seeds. Fifty-one of the first 94 samples examined contained harmful weed seeds, 10 percent contained more than "tolerance" and one lot of redtop seed ran 53,550 yarrow seeds to the pound. "These results show clearly the need of supervision," said Frank McKennon, chief of the division of plant industry. "White top, for instance, seems to have been distributed widely enough to infest a lot of land with a very serious pest." Mr. McKennon said the best protection was the label on the seed lot. Except those certified, all agricultural and turf seeds must be labeled and the retailer is just as much responsible for the labels' accuracy as the wholesaler. (Oregon Farmer, May 26,)

Graduate School With about 4,000 students in its classrooms, the graduate school of the Department of Agriculture has the largest enrollment in its history, says a report in the New York Times (May 29). About half the students come from the Department of Agriculture, but nearly every Federal agency in Washington is represented. The courses include a wide range of subjects, covering virtually the whole field of the work of the Department of Agriculture and the basic sciences involved. Among the more popular courses are accounting, economics, English grammar and rhetoric, French and German, mathematics, statistics and stenography. The curriculum is organized on a standard college basis, with appropriate certificates of credit for those who complete a course. The school does not grant degrees,.....
.....but students may apply credits to post-graduate degrees at many leading universities. The management of the school is vested in a director, Dr. A.F.Woods, and a council of thirty members representing the various bureaus and activities of the department. Rooms for the classes have been made available by the Department of Agriculture, the Geological Survey and the Smithsonian Institution. The available facilities of government laboratories and scientific collections are open to the students.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIX, No. 45

Section 1

June 3, 1938

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

Monetary legislation "providing sufficient currency to raise the agricultural price level to at least that of 1926" and abolition of the capital gains tax were demanded yesterday by the one-day National Agricultural Conference at Washington. Reestablishment of a free flow of capital and a shifting of tax burdens away from the consumer would result in "a new and permanent prosperity for agriculture, labor and business," the conference declared in a resolution, claiming that an increase in farm income to \$15,000,000,000 would raise national income to \$100,000,000. The one-day meeting was called by leaders of national farm organizations and a group of Congressmen from agricultural states. (Washington Post.)

MORGENTHAU ON TRADE

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau yesterday called the foreign trade of the United States "the only bright spot in the business picture". He was answering a question at a press conference on whether he agreed with the view expressed in the Senate on Tuesday that operations of the Treasury's stabilization fund had hurt business here by depreciating foreign currencies. "I do not know what would have happened," said Secretary Morgenthau, "if it had not been for the stabilization fund, the tripartite agreement and Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade agreement policy." The \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund was established by the Treasury in 1934 as an instrument for maintaining a stable relationship between the dollar and foreign currencies. (Press.)

SARATOGA PARK CREATED

President Roosevelt has signed a bill providing for creation of the Saratoga Historical Park. The measure authorizes government acquisition by purchase and condemnation of all land, structures and other property in the battlefield area, including that part of the battlefield belonging to New York State. (Press.)

CANADIAN CROP REPORT

Favorable crop conditions have continued in Canada, according to the Bank of Montreal. "In the Prairie Provinces," the statement said, "wheat seeding is now practically completed and the planting of coarse grains well advanced. Crops are making satisfactory progress. Showers have fallen over most districts, with precipitation heaviest in southern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta..." (Press.)

Installing Package Bees Gleanings in Bee Culture (June) says that the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has issued a mimeographed circular, No. E-427, on a new way of installing package bees, by C. L. Farrar of the Division of Bee Culture, Laramie, Wyoming. "The plan which seems to insure success, is, in brief, to immerse or spray the bees as well as the queen with sugar syrup, and then release them in the hive. When wet with sugar syrup they cannot fly immediately, and when the bees and queen are gorged with food, there is no reason why the queen should not be readily accepted. The loss from introducing in this way has been negligible and what is of considerable importance, the queen begins laying much sooner. No time is lost in introducing. The queen as well as the bees are covered with syrup. They lick each other off and in so doing acquire the same colony and queen odor, with the result that the queen becomes a member of the household without any argument."

Microfilm Symposium "On the afternoon of June 8, Special Libraries Association is sponsoring 'A Symposium on Microfilming and Documentation' as a feature of its thirtieth annual convention at Pittsburgh," says Business Week (May 28). "Those attending can see how it is possible to preserve valuable records, such as letters, by microfilming at a cost of a fraction of a cent per letter, and with a saving in space of more than 99 percent. Those who wish to read microfilmed records and letters in comfort may be glad to know that there is available

...a microfilm reader, which throws each tiny 35-mm. shot up to the size of a standard magazine page, right on a level with the eyes. Same reader will also project larger images on wall or screen. Incidentally, it's possible to get access to almost 90 percent of the world's literature through microfilm prepared by American Documentation Institute, Washington, D. C."

Ginning Research Cotton ginning is feeling the effects of modernization in many ways, said Charles A. Bennett, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, addressing a meeting of the Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association. Dealing principally with the work of his bureau and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratories at Stoneville, Miss., Mr. Bennett called attention to the progress in drying seed cotton to improve ginning and quality of lint, and to possible improvement in piping, fans, saws and other equipment. The adoption of driers, developed in recent years by the Ginning Laboratories, has barely begun but indications are that the more progressive ginners will rapidly adopt them. Already 550 of the 12,700 gins now in use have put in driers. The laboratories demonstrated that drying enhanced the bale value from 70 cents for short staple cotton to \$2.50 for long staple.

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the recovery bill, H.J.
 June 1 Res. 679 (pp. 10341-10400). Among the amendments agreed to
 were the following: By Mr. Russell: Appropriating
 \$212,000,000 for price-adjustment payments to producers of wheat, cotton,
 corn, tobacco, and rice (pp. 10388-10397). Committee amendment: In-
 creasing appropriation for National Resources Committee from \$250,000 to
 \$750,000 (pp. 10341-10351). The Committee amendment reducing the item for
rural electrification loans from \$100,000,000 to \$25,000,000 was rejected
 (pp. 10384-10388).

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the roads bill for
 1940 and 1941, H.R.10140 (pp. 10365, 10312-10316). This bill will now be
 sent to the President.

House, The House passed the food and drugs bill, S.5 (pp.10316-
 June 1 10330).

The conference reports on the War Department military and civil
 appropriation bills, H.R.9995 and H.R.10291, were submitted to the House,
 together with the statements of the House conferees. The items in the
 civil bill regarding flood-control activities by this Department were re-
 ported in disagreement. The House bill carried an item of \$3,000,000 for
 preliminary surveys, and the Senate added \$4,000,000 for works on water-
 sheds (pp. 10331-10333).

Bills Approved by the President: S. 3949, amending the Agricultural
 Adjustment Act of 1938 regarding cotton acreage allotments and tobacco
 quotas, is Public No. 557, 75th Cong. H. R. 8177, to create the Alaskan
 International Highway Commission to confer with officials of the Canadian
 Government regarding a proposed highway from the United States to Alaska.
 Approved May 31, 1938. (Public No. 564, 75th Cong.) (Prepared by Office
 of Budget and Finance.)

Restoration of Game Col. H. P. Sheldon (Bureau of Biological Survey) is
 author of "Guns & Game" in Country Life (June). Discussing
 game restoration, he says: "The Federal Government is at
 last in a position to assist the States in a very material way to restore
 non-migratory game species...The Act to provide Federal Aid to States in
 Wildlife Restoration Projects, passed by the 75th Congress, promises to
 become a matter of very great importance in building up local supplies of
 game birds and animals. Funds are to be made available for allotment to
 the States to help them develop projects to utilize land, improve environ-
 mental conditions, establish demonstration areas, and other similar pro-
 gressive activities. Plans for these projects must be approved by compe-
 tent Federal authority before any money is paid over, and the participating
 State is required to pay twenty-five percent of the total cost. The effect
 of this should be to encourage the adoption of serviceable standardized
 methods of game administration among the States and reduce the waste re-
 sulting from duplication of effort. All lands acquired under the authority
 of the Act become the property of the states. In time it ought to increase
 by millions of acres the land available for the production of wildlife.
 It ought to, I say, because the Act 'authorizes' annual appropriations for
 these purposes: It does not appropriate the money..."

Ayrshire Milk Trademark Trademarked and registered, Ayrshire milk designated as "Approved Ayrshire Milk" will soon be on sale. The Ayrshire Breeders' Association is ready to grant retail licenses to registered Ayrshire herd owners. The official trademark can be used only on milk produced by registered cows, minimum butterfat 4 percent, T. B. free. Unpasteurized milk must also be Bang's disease free. Production conditions must conform to local requirements for grade A milk, also under 50,000 bacteria count for raw milk, 10,000 for pasteurized. Licenses granted only after an OK inspection by an association representative. (Breeder's Gazette, June.)

Portable Vat for Dipping "A portable sheep dipping vat which can be moved from farm to farm so that the sheep growers of one community can all use the one vat on their farms is being used in several counties of Missouri," says Missouri Ruralist (May 28). "The cost of the vat, designed by the engineering department of the Missouri College of Agriculture, is about \$150. The tank can be moved without being emptied and carries its own chutes. The sheep go up a runway, stop on a trap door which ducks the sheep in the liquid, then climb out. Plans for the tank are supplied by the county agent at small cost."

Wheat Testing Oklahoma has embraced the Canada-born wheat testing plan inaugurated in Kansas last fall by Dr. John Parker. That Oklahoma needs something of the sort is shown by these figures: Last July and August, 3,794 cars of mixed wheat were inspected in north central Oklahoma. In northwest Oklahoma 590 cars of wheat had to take a back seat on grade because of rye mixed in. In southwest counties, 692 cars of smutty wheat appeared. Oklahoma's test plots will be started next fall. In Kansas, just before 1938 harvest, farmers will visit demonstration fields to see wheat of at least 100 growers, and alongside adapted varieties approved by crop specialists at Kansas Agricultural College. (Farm Journal, June.)

Highway Laws for States "Code Unifies Road Work" is the title of an article by L. V. Murrow, Director, Washington State Department of Highways, in Engineering News-Record (May 26). An editor's note says: "State highway laws have grown by accretion until now in many states the provisions are so numerous and scattered in so many statutes that only the highway department legal staff can hope to know them. For example, in Washington, which is not an old state, there had been enacted by 1936, laws with 2,500 provisions relating to highways. In 1937 the state decided to eradicate the nuisance and substitute a highway code; it contains only 400 provisions and this article tells how they work."

Wax Mummies of Ferns Baffled in efforts to make paper and wax ferns look like living plants, museum preparators have turned to making wax mummies of real ferns, with success. The process for preserving delicate ferns for plant life exhibits is described by Kenneth Ocorr of the Children's Museum, Boston. The ferns are pressed until dry, then dipped in hot wax. After excess wax is removed, the fern gets a coat of varnish and an air-brush spray of natural-color paint. (Science Service.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIX, No. 46

Section 1

June 6, 1938

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS VIOLATION

Secretary Wallace, acting again under the Packers and Stockyards Act, has ordered Swift & Co. to cease "unfair, unjustly discriminatory and deceptive" practices in the sale of its products. The violations alleged in the Secretary's order were traced to transactions in New York City, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other eastern centers, but Department of Agriculture attorneys said the order applied to the concern's business throughout the country. The violations charged included: denying certain purchasers discounts while granting them to others; requiring some purchasers to pay for meat at factory weights and others at weights when sold to consumers; giving long-term credit to some purchasers and short-term credit to others. (New York Times.)

SURPLUS COMMODITIES FOR RELIEF

Secretary Wallace has called on State and local relief organizations and similar agencies to advise him on "the extent of unfilled need for food and clothing among people on relief," to open what is expected to be the biggest surplus commodity purchase and distribution program thus far undertaken by the Federal Government. The Secretary directed the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to cooperate with State and local officials in obtaining the information and indicated that the full resources of the agency would be used to guard against "the danger of going hungry in a land of plenty." (New York Times.)

TRUCKING HEARING

In a proceeding held of great importance to the trucking industry of the country, the Interstate Commerce Commission has announced a hearing in Washington on June 20-21, from which, it is expected, regulations will be devised to define the respective fields of operation for contract and common carriers and thereby settle a contentious issue. The hearing is to deal specifically with the latitude to be accorded contract carriers whose permits call for service to specified clientele. (Washington Star.)

TRADE UNDER AGREEMENTS

Exports to countries with which the United States has reciprocal trade agreement relations rose generally in April, the Department of Commerce reports in a further analysis of figures made public in May. Imports from these countries, however, in most cases declined sharply, in line with the recent trend. Total exports, including re-exports, in April amounted to \$274,482,000 compared with \$268,945,000 in April, 1937. General imports totaled \$159,907,000 compared with \$286,837,000 in the corresponding month of last year. (Press.)

Horse Disease A new vaccine to protect horses against the serious
Vaccine disease, equine encephalomyelitis (horse sleeping sickness)
 has been developed by scientists of Duke University School
of Medicine and the Lederle Laboratories. The new vaccine has been completely successful in preliminary horse protection studies, Drs. J.W. Beard, Harold Finkelstein and W. C. Sealy of Duke and Dr. R.W.G. Wyckoff of the Laboratories report to Science (May 27). Equine encephalomyelitis has been increasing in many parts of the United States during the past years. Although caused by a virus, a vaccine for protection of animals had been prepared from brain tissue of animals dying of the disease. The new, much more effective vaccine, is prepared from chick embryo tissue. (Science Service.)

Agricultural "In his report on farm income in Virginia for 1937,
Statistician Henry M. Taylor, Federal and State agricultural statisti-
 cian (Bureau of Agricultural Economics) places special
emphasis on one of the most important signs of the rural times in this State--the fact that the stock of the barnyard is undoubtedly on the escalator," says an editorial in Richmond Times-Dispatch (May 31). "By assigning cash values to those products of the farm which are kept and consumed at home, Mr. Taylor finds that chickens and eggs led all the old reliable money crops of the State. Mr. Taylor, it should be said here, is probably the leading paper farmer of the State...No man in Virginia--unless it is John R. Hutcheson, director of the extension division at V.P.I.--sees the farm situation as clearly and as steadily as Mr. Taylor. The Federal and State agricultural statistician doesn't farm, but his excellent background of agricultural training and the facts which he has before him at all times, give him a commanding view of the farm situation. What is more, he has presented the facts so that they have had some meaning for every farmer in the State. He therefore deserves a major share of the credit for the fact that Virginia farmers are beginning to see the value of the 'live-at-home' program. In Virginia last year...the income from chickens and eggs alone amounted to \$33,951,000, and that from milk to \$33,111,000..."

Milo Resists More than 20,000 pounds of the new strain of blight
Blight resistant milo have been distributed to 600 farmers in
 fifty-two Texas counties where it will be grown for demon-
stration purposes and for further distribution, E. A. Miller, agronomist for the Texas Extension Service, has announced. The distribution was made within a period of three years of the first commercial appearance of the disease, an outstanding example of the value of agricultural research, Miller pointed out. The experiments were done at the Texas A. & M. Experiment Station under R. E. Karper, in charge of the station's sorghum investigations. The soil-borne disease was first noticed in dwindling milo yields in 1935 when it was estimated that as much as 50 percent of the milo acreage in high-producing centers was destroyed. Importance of the disease can be judged from the fact that of the 60,000,000 bushels of grain sorghums grown annually in Texas, about 45,000,000 is milo. (Dallas News, May 26.)

Senate,
June 2

The Senate continued debate on H.J.Res.679, the recovery bill (pp. 10484-10565). Agreed to an amendment by Messrs. Bankhead, McGill, and Gillette to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to permit consideration of prices at any time during the marketing year in making loans on cotton, wheat, and corn (p. 10521).

Messrs. Copeland, Bailey, Clark, McNary, Vandenberg, Gibson, and Mrs. Caraway were appointed Senate conferees on the food and drug bill, S. 5 (p. 10520).

S. Con. Res. 31, providing for the establishment of a Joint Committee on Forestry, was taken from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (p. 10482).

The Committee on Finance reported the following: with amendment, H.R.10459, amending provisions of the revenue laws regarding wines, brandy, and fruit spirits (S. Rept. 1952) (p. 10480); and, without amendment, H. R. 9848, to require that horses and mules belonging to the United States which have become unfit for service be destroyed or put to pasture (S.Rept. 1950) (p. 10480).

House,
June 2

The House agreed to the conference reports on War Dept. bills H. R. 9995, military appropriation for 1939, and H.R.10291, civil appropriation for 1939. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 10291 regarding flood-control activities of the Department of Agriculture, with clarifying amendments (pp. 10452-10460); the Senate later agreed to the conference report and to the clarifying amendments (p. 10566). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Senate,
June 3

The Senate passed H.J.Res.679, the recovery bill, by a vote of 60 to 10 (pp. 10641-10742). Among the amendments agreed to were the following: By Mr. McAdoo: Earmarking \$50,000,000 for purchase and distribution of seafood products by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation (pp. 10690-10693). Among the amendments rejected were the following: By Mr. Lee: Enlarging the farm-tenant program by guarantee of mortgages, etc. (pp. 10662-10666). By Mr. Copeland: Earmarking \$325,000,000 for additional flood-control projects (pp. 10666-10683). By Mr. Capper: Authorizing use of \$2,000,000 for special practices in extreme drought areas (pp. 10693 and 10707). By Mr. Frazier: Earmarking \$30,000,000 for water-conservation projects in the Great Plains (pp. 10718-10720). By Mr. Holt: Placing employees in emergency agencies under civil-service regulations (pp. 10722-10724). By Mr. Wheeler: Earmarking \$100,000,000 for additional reclamation projects (pp. 10731-10735). Mr. Wheeler offered H.R. 10530, to continue low interest rates on certain farm loans, as an amendment, but withdrew in after assurance that it will be considered as a separate bill this week (pp. 10730-10731).

Senate, June 3 (continued)

Mr. Hayden inserted in the Record tables showing the estimated apportionment of Federal-aid highway funds for 1940 and 1941 (pp. 10637-10638).

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported with amendments S. Con. Res. 31, to establish a Joint Committee on Forestry; referred to Audit and Control Committee (p. 10637).

Mr. Pope inserted in the Record data entitled, "Agricultural Situation in Idaho, 1932-1937" (pp. 10638-10640).

The Senate adjourned until Tues., June 7.

House, June 3 Messrs. Lea, Chapman, Cole of Md., Pettengill, Pearson, Mapes, Reece of Tenn., and Halleck were appointed House conferees on the food and drugs bill (p. 10623). The Senate conferees, appointed June 2, are Messrs. Copeland, Bailey, Clark, McNary, Vandenberg, Gibson, and Mrs. Caraway.

Mr. Ramsay, chairman of the subcommittee considering the proposed constitutional amendment to provide for taxation of State and Federal Government salaries and securities, explained that the committee refused to report the measure because they believe a constitutional amendment is unnecessary to accomplish the purpose (pp. 10630-10634).

The Committee on Rules reported a resolution for the consideration of H. Con. Res. 54, to establish a Joint Committee on Forestry (p. 10635).

The House adjourned until Monday, June 6. (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Blister Rust Regulations All restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines--except to two pine-growing regions in which the blister rust has not been found, one in the West and the other in the Southeast--will be lifted July 1, Secretary Wallace announces. An embargo is placed on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines into the Western States of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and part of California, and the Southeastern States of Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, from States other than these 11 States and 10 northern California counties. The rust has become established in most of the commercially valuable pine-producing areas. It has been found in 25 States. Owing to this condition and the fact that the disease can, under favorable conditions, spread from pines to Ribes for 150 miles or more, it is believed there is no biologically sound basis for continuing the restrictions. The currant and gooseberry shipping regulations also are revised. To maintain sanitation zones around the valuable pine stands, the control-area permit requirement is extended to apply to shipments to 23 States.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIX, No. 47

Section 1

June 7, 1938

FARM MACHINE INQUIRY

The eight largest farm implement manufacturers of the country were accused yesterday of dominating the entire industry. In a report to Congress, the Federal Trade Commission also charged that through a system of propaganda the industry was operating along lines similar to those laid to utility companies in recent attacks. The report, which is called Part I, is to be followed by Part II soon. The report is a result of an investigation ordered by Congress in 1936 following reports that prices of farm implements were maintained at a high level during the depression period. No formal recommendations or conclusions were contained in the section submitted yesterday. (New York Times.)

AAA WHEAT MEETINGS

Wheat growers of the United States face a gloomy outlook for next year, it was indicated in information brought by Washington experts to the four-day regional conference of Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials and field workers that opened at Chicago. Representatives of the AAA are holding their meeting preliminary to launching an educational campaign in the North Central States to encourage growers to make a drastic cut in the acreage of fall and spring sown wheat under provisions of the new farm law. Farmers are warned by Federal men that a big crop of wheat is now being harvested. (New York Times.)

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

Science and technological advancement were seen as panaceas for the ills of a nation and world troubled by economic and social stress in addresses made yesterday to the alumni of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. President Karl T. Compton told the alumni association last night that "the needs and opportunities for improving our national welfare" through activities of the type fostered by M.I.T. "were never greater than at present....Whatever may happen in political or social organizations, the world will continue in the future, as it has in the past, to depend upon scientific discoveries and their applications for its material progress and at least part of its social progress." (Associated Press.)

MONOPOLY INQUIRY

In response to President Roosevelt's request of April 29 for an investigation of "monopoly and the concentration of economic power," the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday ordered reported favorably the O'Mahoney resolution to create a joint legislative and departmental "national economic committee" to make such a study. (New York Times.)

Science in
Education

"In establishing a Committee on the Improvement of Science in General Education, the American Association for the Advancement of Science has given evidence of its interest in a problem of importance to the general public," says Paul B. Sears, University of Oklahoma, in a letter to Science (June 3). "A brief account of the organization of this committee has already appeared (Science, May 20), and a statement from the committee may be expected shortly...In general the colleges and universities of America are performing an excellent task in training professional scientists. On the other hand, there is abundant proof that the general public is not scientifically minded except in a very superficial sense. In particular it does not realize how science might contribute much more to social well-being than at present. The scientist himself is well aware that society derives much less from the discoveries of science than it might. Though the more salable discoveries of science are usually taken up with remarkable speed, others that might be of even greater benefit to society are neglected because they are of a less commercial character...While science has produced revolutionary changes in our manner of daily living it has scarcely touched many aspects of our behavior and attitudes of mind which were developed under far different conditions from those which science has made possible. The persistence of these older forms of thought and behavior into the modern world to which they have little relationship is a source of increasing maladjustment...The basis of the problem is neither a matter of less nor more rapid scientific development, but a better integration of scientific attitude with individual and social behavior. The scientist himself represents a very small minority of society. In consequence, the problem is largely one of educating the general public. It is to the study of this problem that the new committee has addressed itself..."

Granulated
Fertilizers

John O. Hardesty and William H. Ross, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, report in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (June) on "Factors Affecting Granulation of Fertilizer Mixtures". A resume says: "Fertilizer mixtures of good mechanical condition may be prepared by use of conditioners and by proper selection of their components, but the most generally effective method for improving the mechanical condition of a mixture is granulation. By this treatment the particles of the mixture are agglomerated into granules of uniform size and shape. Granulated materials have become popular for separate application in the field, but the use of such materials in fertilizer mixtures promotes segregation unless all the components of the mixture have particles of the same size. A study has been made of a method for the granulation of a complete mixture in one operation. The method is particularly adapted to the granulation of high-analysis mixtures low in organic matter. The present paper describes the conditions under which a mixture can be converted into granules of uniform size and shape and of sufficient hardness to withstand the handling and support the loads to which they are subjected under commercial conditions."

Transportation James C. Nelson, University of Tennessee, is author
Coordination of "Coordination of Transportation by Regulation" in the
Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics (May). He says
in the concluding paragraph: "Mr. Eastman's ideal of regulation of all
competing agencies of transport by the I.C.C. has not been fully provided
for by law, although the passing of the Motor Carrier Act of 1935 brings
us fairly close to the situation needed to test the validity of his theory
that the most practicable way to achieve coordination is through regulation
of these competing agencies. On the whole, his program of regulation is
worth a fair trial, although the case which he presented for regulation
of all agencies is not as clear-cut as might be desired. The Commission
is now faced with the problem of deciding how large a supply of motor-
and rail-carrier facilities it may economically allow and what rate poli-
cies it should adopt to prevent undesirable effects of such destructive
competition as may arise. Underlying these problems of regulatory policy
is the fundamental question of whether it is desirable public policy to
continue to subsidize motor, air, and especially water carriers. Unless
Congress and the state legislatures eliminate such subsidy as may exist
or equalize subsidies to all competing carriers, the Commission's problem
of determining and executing regulatory policies that will promote the
seeking of each competing form of transport for its own economic level
will be rendered most difficult, if not impossible."

Teaching Food "Few of the schools of higher education have attempted
Technology to produce technically trained man-power to direct the
destinies of the food manufacturing and processing industry,"
says Ernest H. Wiegand, Oregon State College, in Food Industries (June),
"an industry with 48,680 establishments which supply products valued at
\$9,510,674,624 to 862,000 retail outlets and 128,000,000 consumers. An
exception among the schools is Oregon State College, which has been con-
ducting a course in food technology for nineteen years. And not only is
this college graduating students from a four-year course which prepares
them specifically for successful careers in the food field, but it is
giving advanced training to technologists already in the industry and is
contributing to the knowledge of food processing by research work on
practical problems...The short course, which gives superintendents, managers,
and staff men of commercial canneries an opportunity to brush up on the
latest scientific developments in the field of food preservation, was
started sixteen years ago. About 130 men attend this each year, some
coming back year after year. Research on commercial problems in food
technology represents one of the most practical phases of the work done by
the food industries division of Oregon State College...Extensive tests on
different varieties of fruits and vegetables suitable for freezing are
being carried on in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and
Soils...Many outstanding practical accomplishments have resulted from re-
search at the college in past years. A recirculation drier was developed
which more than doubled the capacity of prune-drying plants and at the
same time improved the quality, saved time and labor, and cut fuel consump-
tion. Savings effected amount to approximately a half million dollars a
year. Improvement was also made in apple drying. And methods of grading
and separating prunes for drying were worked out. A long-exhaust process
was developed for canneries, this improving the keeping quality of the
products. This process has found wide commercial application..."

Mass. Highway Fund Withheld The Department announces that Massachusetts has diverted State motor vehicle revenues to other than highway purposes so as to make necessary the withholding of \$472,862 of the Federal-aid apportionment of \$3,171,423 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938. This action is made mandatory by the Hayden-Cartwright Act of 1934 which requires that Federal-aid funds be withheld from any State using the proceeds of State motor-vehicle registration fees, gasoline taxes and other special taxes on motor-vehicle owners and operators for other than highway purposes in an amount greater than was being used prior to June 18, 1934. The amount to be withheld may not exceed one-third of the apportionment for any fiscal year.

4-H Club Program The Extension Service is now enrolling annually about 1,200,000 boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age in its 4-H clubs and keeping them in the work for an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. The cost of this work is about \$8,500,000 annually. There are about 12,000,000 rural boys and girls to be reached. Over a 10-year period, we are reaching about 40 percent of this number. We should be reaching, probably, at least 80 percent each 10-year period and holding them in club work for an average of 3 years. In order to do this, it would require an annual enrollment of about 2,600,000 members at a cost of approximately \$18,000,000. This is an accomplishment of the next 20 years. (C. B. Smith, Assistant Director, in Extension Service Review, June.)

Wake Island Soilless Farm Wake Island's famous soilless farm, built to provide fresh vegetables for maintenance men and Pacific Clipper passengers and crew members making a scheduled stop there on their flights across the Pacific, has already produced its fourth successful crop..... During the first ten days of May, 33 pounds of tomatoes, 20 pounds of lettuce, 20 pounds of string beans, 15 pounds of squash and 44 pounds of corn were harvested from the shallow water-filled trays in which the crops are grown. (Science Service.)

Book on Teal "The Blue-Winged Teal, its ecology and management, is a new work by Logan J. Bennett, associate biologist of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey," says Hunter-Trader-Trapper (June). "It represents information and data gathered in careful and painstaking research of this important game bird, from 1932 to February 1, 1937. The volume is beautifully illustrated with photographs of events and scenes in the life of the blue-winged teal. The colored frontispiece shows the ducks in nuptial plumage."

Rural Social Planning The June issue of Plan Age, devoted to rural social-economic planning, contains three articles by Department workers: The Social Elements in Land Planning, by Carl C. Taylor, Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Farm Security Administration; Coordinating Land-Use Programs, by M. S. Eisenhower, Office of Land Use Coordination; and Credit As a Factor in Land Planning, by Donald R. Rush, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIX, No. 48

Section 1

June 8, 1938

PUBLIC WORKS ALLOTMENTS In expectation of a flood of new applications for public works allotments, President Roosevelt served notice on prospective applicants yesterday that their chances would be improved if they dispensed with attorneys and paid representatives and made their requests directly to the PWA. He said an old practice was cropping up again, that of communities seeking allotments retaining expensive representatives for their supposed influence with the Administration. Actually, he added, the government looks askance at applications presented in that way and a more favorable impression is made when the request is presented directly. (New York Times.)

POSTMASTER APPOINTMENTS House and Senate conferees on the postmaster appointments bill yesterday reached an agreement which provides a long step forward in applying the merit system. The agreement applies civil service requirements by law to the selection of first, second and third class postmasters and provides indefinite terms instead of the eight-year limit proposed in the Senate bill. Included also is a provision for lesser postoffice employees to rise to postmasterships, a provision long sought by Senator O'Mahoney. (Press.)

CALIFORNIA CROP DAMAGE Farmers of the Tulare Lake Basin, California, mustered an army of trucks and all available harvesters yesterday in an effort to save from a slowly spreading flood what remained of a \$1,000,000 crop, says an Associated Press report from Fresno. Cotton and sugar beet crops valued at \$400,000 were washed away when levees collapsed under pressure of rapidly melting snow. Hopes still were held for wheat and barley crops, but drainage officials said alkali deposits threatened damage to 200,000 acres of land.

EMERGENCY COUNCIL The National Emergency Council, which was to have gone cut of existence by law at the end of this month, has been given another year of life by President Roosevelt. The President yesterday signed an executive order extending its life to June 30, 1939. The agency was created during the early days of the President's administration to co-ordinate the alphabetical agencies carrying out the President's relief and recovery program. Lowell Mellett was recently appointed by President Roosevelt as director of the council. This is the third time the President has extended the life of the council by executive order. (Press.)

Cotton Varieties Frank A. Briggs, editor, Farm and Ranch, in the June 1 issue, says in part: "According to the Bureau of Plant Industry, 1,300 different names for varieties of cotton planted in the United States have been listed with the Department of Agriculture. More than 400 new names have been added during the past ten years. Cross-pollination in the fields, mixtures in the gins developed for the cotton growers of this country a hopelessly mongrelized, nondescript mixture upon which no dependence for either yield or quality could be placed...In the 1,863,692 bales of cotton produced in one-type communities in 1937 there were represented thirty-nine different varieties and strains. Improved varieties have a much wider adaptability than was first supposed, and C. B. Doyle, agronomist in the Division of Cotton, recently stated that from twelve to fifteen varieties for the United States should meet all conditions and needs. In the efforts to organize one-variety communities to plant an improved staple it was proved that the better staple produces, on the average, as many pounds of lint per acre as the short staple. In many cases the improved varieties have out-yielded the shorter staple. Probably some of this improvement is due to better cultural methods employed in growing the improved staple. In Mississippi one-type communities out-yielded acre for acre adjoining communities and the difference in price received amounted to a million and a quarter of dollars. Another big advantage comes in the marketing of cotton. If a consumer or his agent wants to purchase a certain given number of bales of a uniform staple, he can do so at much less expense in a one variety community than if he had to pick up a few bales here and there until the lot was completed. At the present time there is a wide spread between quotations for 15/16 to 1 1/16 inch cotton and 7/8 inch. As we increase in the production of the longer staple, the spread will narrow, but it does not make the better cotton any less valuable..."

Rural Youth Projects Experiments in guidance, placement and the occupational adjustment of youth have been started by the American Youth Commission and the U. S. Employment Service in cooperation with schools and industry. One grant of \$12,800, made by the General Education Board, is for a guidance project in rural communities and small towns in Maryland, in conjunction with the Maryland State Department of Public Instruction. There will also be rural studies in St. Charles County, Missouri, and Jefferson County, Wisconsin. (American Journal of Sociology, May.)

Symposium on A. A. Act The Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics (May) contains "The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938: A Symposium", by Lloyd S. Tenny, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, B. H. Hibbard, University of Wisconsin, L. B. Jesness, University of Minnesota, Helen C. Monchow, Journal staff, Edward A. O'Neal, American Farm Bureau Federation, L. J. Taber, National Grange.

Congress,
June 6.

The Senate was not in session.

Considering bills on the consent calendar, the House passed the following: S. 3836, relating to securing written consent for the reconcentration of cotton under section 383 (b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (pp. 10797-10798). S. J. Res. 289, to provide for Government participation in the Eighth American Scientific Congress to be held in the United States in 1940 (p. 10799). (This joint resolution will now be sent to the President.) H. R. 9661, to allow possession of migratory game birds lawfully taken (pp. 10805 and 10833). S. 3882, amending the act authorizing the collection and publication of cotton statistics by requiring a record of bales ginned by counties (pp. 10806 and 10833). (This bill will now be sent to the President.) H. R. 9933, to authorize the United States Golden Gate International Exposition to produce and sell certain articles (pp. 10823-10823). H. R. 7844, to amend the Alaska Game Commission Act (pp. 10826-10827). H. J. Res. 702, to provide for Government participation in the Third International Congress for Microbiology (p. 10829). S. J. Res. 201, for the relief of certain farmers whose crops were destroyed by hailstorms, was stricken from the calendar on objections by Messrs. Church, Taber, and McLean (p. 10796).

Messrs. Taylor of Colo., Woodrum, Boylan of N.Y., Cannon of Mo., Ludlow, Snyder of Pa., Taber, Bacon, and Wigglesworth were appointed House conferees on the recovery bill (H. J. Res. 679) (p. 10792). Mr. Ford of Miss. requested the conferees to favor the Senate amendment which appropriates \$212,000,000 for parity payments (p. 10791).

The House received from the Federal Trade Commission Vol. I of the report on the agricultural implement and machinery industry (H. Doc. 702) (p. 10865). Ref. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Committee on Rules (June 3) reported with amendment H. Con. Res. 54, to establish a Joint Committee on Forestry (H. Rept. 2586) (p. 10866).

The Committee on the Judiciary reported with amendment H. R. 6449, to amend the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act (H. Rept. 2608) (p. 10866).

Mr. Rees of Kans. criticized a Department regulation which, he said, "provides that all wheat farmers who expect to take out crop insurance under the act after next fall--in order to have such insurance--will be compelled to comply with other features of the act" (p. 10792). Mr. Crawford inserted in the Record a statement by 2,000 farmers in Michigan, protesting against "what they term to be unfairness in the administration of the 1938 soil-conservation program" (p. 10864). Mr. Ford of Calif. spoke very briefly regarding the wheat surplus and crop control (p. 10795).

Mr. Fernandez extended his remarks in the Record, favoring establishment of an Institute of Applied Biology (pp. 10793-10794). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Peru's Trade
Relations

A Lima cable to the New York Times says Foreign Minister Carlos Concha broadcast recently an address dealing with Peru's trade relations with the United States. Dr. Concha laid special emphasis on Peru's need, as an exporter of raw materials, to ensure for her products world markets. He called attention to the fact that Peru has imposed no system of exchange or import licenses on quotas. "The Government of Peru will continue to follow this policy, which coincides with the principles laid down by Secretary of State Hull at the Pan-American Conference in 1933 and the Inter-American Peace Conference in 1936," concluded Dr. Concha.

Farmers'
Friends

"A group of men who probably never will see your farm are your most valuable 'hired hands'--men for whose work you never receive a bill," says an editorial in Florida Grower (June). "Men more interesting and more capable than the personnel of our state experiment station hardly will be found anywhere. Equipped with the best knowledge science offers, bolstered by full, practical experience in Florida production, their service to Florida farmers is one of the state's greatest agricultural assets...It was our pleasure recently to visit the main experiment station in Gainesville for a field day and annual tour of the 1,142-acre college and experimental farm...Through laboratories and over fields, everywhere in evidence were practical, economical, workable study and solution of Florida agricultural problems. The story of agricultural experiment and advancement in practically every field of production was shown. Every Florida producer who takes his work seriously should visit his agricultural experiment station at least once a year for such a trip. Among these quiet, intelligent men of laboratory and field will be found the best friends a farmer ever had. Not only will a visit with them increase your faith in Florida's agricultural future, but also will make you proud of being a farmer and fill you with assurance from knowing that no matter what your problems or difficulties, these friendly experts either have answered or will solve them for you in a manner as practical as if worked out on your own farm and under circumstances just as real..."

Silcox Honored

Dr. Ferdinand A. Silcox, chief of the Forest Service, was given an honorary degree from Syracuse University at its sixty-seventh commencement. He received the degree of doctor of laws. (Associated Press.)

By-Products
of Lignin

Twenty-five percent of wood is lignin, a pure waste. About 1,500,000 tons of lignin are annually turned into sewers and streams by rayon and paper factories alone. Research conducted by Drs. E. C. Sherrard and E. E. Harris of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory indicates that this waste has its uses. The two doctors have converted it into wood alcohol; propyl-chlohesanol, which is both a lacquer solvent and a wood preservative; two varnish thickeners and a transparent resin which may be converted into a plastic compound. (New York Times.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIX, No. 49

Section 1

June 9, 1938

FLOOD CONTROL, Efforts to increase War Department control over
U.S.D.A. FUNDS rivers and harbors projects failed in the Senate yesterday as a result of protests by Senator Norris that implied authority might make that department the eventual arbiter of all questions relating to flood control, erosion and similar problems, as well as its primary responsibility of navigation. He stated that a similar provision was in the \$375,000,000 flood control bill, already approved by the House, which will be taken up this week in the Senate. Senator Barkley offered an amendment substituting current law for the controversial section, and the bill was approved unanimously. The Senate also approved the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, which was reported out of conference only yesterday. (New York Times.)

COTTON CO-OP The Senate Agriculture Committee voted yesterday to
INVESTIGATION clear the American Cotton Cooperative Association of all charges raised against it during an investigation started more than a year ago. The committee adopted, 11 to 2, a report prepared by Senators Bankhead of Alabama and Ellender of Louisiana, which gave the co-operative a clean bill of health. At the same time the committee accepted a suggestion of Senator Smith of South Carolina, its chairman, that the Secretary of Agriculture prepare legislation providing a complete government quality rating for every bale of cotton ginned. (Associated Press.)

WAGE-HOUR A joint congressional committee compromised wage-
LEGISLATION hour legislation yesterday by agreeing to imposition of a universal wage of 40 cents an hour in all interstate industries at the end of seven years, except where such a wage would cause unemployment. The compromise, adopted with the approval of 12 of the 14 conferees, would provide for a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, with no exceptions, for the first year. This would be advanced to 30 cents the following year. (Associated Press.)

EXPRESS RATE The Railway Express Agency, Inc., and the Southeastern
RISE ASKED Express Company filed jointly with the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday an application for authority to increase their rates and charges and to make "other modifications of the express rate structure." The proposed changes would produce an estimated \$5,000,000 additional annual revenue. (Press.)

Laboratory Tests Wheat Kansas Farmer (June 4), describing the new Department wheat testing laboratory at Manhattan, Kansas, says in part: "The purpose of the laboratory is to test the milling and baking qualities of wheats produced in the major hard red winter wheat states, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado...In testing the various wheats which mean so much to the future of Kansas wheat farming, two angles are considered. First, new varieties of wheat are compared with a 'referee' wheat, usually Kharkof...Then, a variety is considered alone...A miniature experimental mill is used to make the wheat samples into flour. Then the flour is made into a sponge...The dough is taken in four samples and fermented for different lengths of time...As each loaf comes out of the oven it is weighed and measured. These figures, plus observations on the quality of the loaf, are recorded. By continually checking the results of various methods of milling and baking, for certain varieties of wheat, it is probable the new federal laboratory will be able to devise more useful processes for many wheats which already are popular with farmers, but which have not proved adaptable to customary milling methods..."

Grazing on Desert A method for making the Great American Desert areas in the Southwest useful for grazing was described recently at the desert laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, says an Associated Press report from Tucson, Arizona. The laboratory has taken a census of every tuft of grass and plant which has appeared in the last 30 years on sample plots on an 840-acre hillside near Tucson. The census shows, first, that unirrigated desert land can be made to give continuous support to a limited number of grazing herds. Second, that it will take many years to condition the desert, but no expense. The laboratory fenced the area and found that the whole 840 acres would probably not support more than one or two cows. For 30 years the tract has been left entirely to nature. In the first 22 years, Dr. Forrest Shreve, director of the laboratory, said, there was a gradual increase in the number of plants. By 1929 it was estimated that this desert section had reclothed itself, for grazing purposes, to the maximum. But in eight years since then the recovery has been greater than in all the preceding 22 years. Rainfall, Dr. Shreve said, had little to do with the recovery. Much of it happened during recent drought years. With the aid of fallen twigs and leaves which were allowed to remain in place year after year, and an increase in shade from bushes here and there, the native plants spread over denuded ground. In one large area eight years ago there were only 21 small tufts of perennial grasses. Today there are 7,000 tufts. (Richmond Times Dispatch, June 4.)

3,000th Farm and Home Hour "The National Farm and Home Hour of the National Broadcasting Company has become an agricultural institution," says an editorial in Ohio Farmer (June 4). "Through the years it has brought to the farmers of the nation the major agricultural events of the country, together with personal contact with every constructive national agricultural activity. On June 27 the Farm and Home Hour celebrates its 3000th broadcast. That is an achievement in radio and an epic in agriculture when one considers the service that has been rendered the farmers of the nation."

Senate, June 7 Considering bills on the calendar, the Senate passed the following: S. 3548, amending the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit an allowance of credit for service without deposit of deductions (p. 11023). S. Res. 240, to investigate the creation of the Petrified Forest National Park (p. 11031). H.R. 10530, to extend low interest rates on certain farm loans (p. 11041). This bill will now be sent to the President. S. 3706, to establish standard methods of grading cottonseed, to provide for the collection of information on prices and grades of cottonseed and cottonseed products (pp. 11041-43). S. 2750, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act (p. 11046). S. 3157, to empower the President to create new national-forest units and add to existing national forests in Mont. (p. 11048). S. 3763, to increase the period for which leases may be made for grazing and agricultural purposes of public lands donated to N.D., S.D., Mont., and Wash. (p. 11048). S. 2792, to authorize withdrawal of national-forest lands for protection of watersheds for benefit of municipalities (pp. 11049-11050). S. 3230, to amend the Bankruptcy Act to provide for appeals by farmers (pp. 11050-11051). S. 3986, to amend section 202 (d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, authorizing use of \$1,000,000, 1938, for a cotton research laboratory (p. 11051). H. R. 10462, to amend the act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, relating to Harney National Forest, S.D. (pp. 11057-11058). This bill will now be sent to the President. S. 4076, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to permit payment of premiums in advance (pp. 11059-11060). H.R. 8773, to authorize disposition of surplus buffalo and elk of the Wind Cave National Park herd (p. 11062). This bill will now be sent to the President. H.R. 9848, to require that horses and mules belonging to the United States which have become unfit for service be destroyed or put to pasture (p. 11064). This bill will now be sent to the President.

The following bills were passed over after brief discussion: H.R. 6830, to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants, except for experimental purposes (p. 11028). S. J. Res. 300, to create a temporary National Economic Committee (pp. 11074-11076). This measure was reported with amendments during adjournment of the Senate, on June 3, (S. Rept. 1991) (p. 11012).

The Senate received from the Federal Trade Commission Vol. I of the report on the agricultural implement and machine industry (H.Doc. 702) (p. 11013). Ref. Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The Senate received the following supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of Agriculture: ref. Committee on Appropriations (pp. 11012-11013): Improvement of relations with Latin American countries (B.A.E.), \$250,000 (S.Doc. 189); Claims for damages to privately owned property (S.Doc. 193); Mediterranean Fruit Fly Board, \$10,000, and mammal and bird reservations, \$30,000 (S.Doc. 186).

The Senate agreed to the conference report on H.R. 9995, the War Department Military Appropriation Bill for 1939 (pp. 11019-11020). This bill will now be sent to the President.

House,
June 7

The House began general debate on the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1938 (H.R.10851), which was reported from the Committee on Appropriations (H.Rept. 2614). (pp. 10925, 10927-10979, and 11007). Messrs. Taber and Woodrum criticized parity payments and Commodity Credit Corporation loans (pp. 10927-10928 and 10933). Mr. Harlan spoke in favor of reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 10934-10939). Mr. Crawford spoke in opposition to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (pp. 10966-10968). As reported to the House, this bill contains the following items for the Department: Rent of buildings (Sec.), \$13,040; Flood damage on national forests, Calif. (F.S.), \$1,000,000; Mediterranean Fruit Fly Board, \$10,000; Control of insect pests and plant diseases (E.&P.Q.), \$700,000; Warehouse Act (B.A.E.), \$55,000; and Judgments and claims. Other items in the bill of interest to the Department are: Commodity Credit Corporation: \$94,285,404.73 for restoration of capital impairment and \$180,000 additional for administrative expenses; Budget Bureau, \$132,710 additional; and refunding processing taxes, etc., Treasury Department, \$53,700,000.

The Committee on Agriculture reported the following bills without amendment: H. R. 10785, to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (H. Rept. 2650); H.J.Res.710, to prescribe the acreage allotments for wheat for 1939 (H. Rept. 2655). The same committee reported with amendment H.J.Res.705, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act by permitting payment of premiums in advance (H. Rept. 2654).

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported without amendment S. 252, to exempt publicly owned interstate highway bridges from local taxation (H.Rept. 2642) (p. 11009). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Asiatic Plant Nomenclature Cooperative efforts to untangle a botanical confusion of names are being made by the U. S. National Herbarium, working with the New York Botanical Garden and Harvard University. The confusion of tongues (including the Russian and the Japanese) has resulted from the publication of more than 21,000 articles and books on the plants of eastern Asia in many languages.. The region is a favorite stamping-ground of botanists because of its tremendous wealth of vegetation. Leaders in the effort to get order out of the present nomenclatural chaos are Dr. E. D. Merrill of Harvard University and E. H. Walker of the National Herbarium. Results of their joint efforts are being published as a bibliography of the flora of eastern Asia. (Science Service)

N. Y. Bans
Parrots

Importation, breeding or sale of parrots became unlawful in New York State recently as a new section of the State's Sanitary Code went into effect. The regulation is designed to prevent psittacosis, or "parrot fever," a disease to which human beings are susceptible. (Associated Press.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIX, No. 50

Section 1

June 10, 1938

ACTION IN CONGRESS

The Senate overrode its Judiciary Committee yesterday and granted wide powers to President Roosevelt in conducting a projected \$500,000 inquiry into monopolies. It approved the O'Mahoney resolution providing for such an investigation, after giving \$400,000 of the half million to the President to allocate at his own discretion among government departments aiding in the investigation. (Press.)

President Roosevelt's request that the new WPA appropriation be increased to \$1,425,000,000 won approval of a joint Senate-House committee late yesterday. (Associated Press.)

The Senate yesterday passed a flood control bill involving authorizations for expenditures of more than \$376,000,000. (Press.)

CHICAGO CORN RECORD

Chicago corn shipments by lake to date this year totaled 30,924,000 bushels, the largest amount for any similar period in the 63 years records have been kept at the Chicago Board of Trade, Lyman C. West, statistician, said yesterday. Shipments this year exceed those for any full year since 1933 when 37,279,000 bushels were shipped, West said. No corn had been shipped by June 8 in the 1937 season, due to the crop failure in the preceeding year, and shipments for all of 1937 were only 7,079,000 bushels. A total of 78,978,000 bushels was shipped in 1900. (Associated Press.)

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Formation of the Industrial Research Insititute, composed of a group of leading research executives and aimed to put industrial research on a business basis, was announced yesterday by Maurice Holland, acting executive of the institute. A two-day convention will be held on June 17-18 at Atlantic City. The meeting will be the continuation of conferences and round-table discussions on organization, administration and operation of scientific research departments of middle and small-sized laboratories. (Press.)

U.S. HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Contract awards for the construction of highways in nine states this week raised the volume for this classification to its highest point in five years, with a total of \$18,077,000. They were largely responsible for a rise of 47 percent in public construction over the same period of last year, and of 10.5 percent in the total of all awards, as compared with the 1937 week, according to the Engineering News-Record. (Press.)

Courses in Field & Stream (July) reports that the North Texas Conservation State Teachers College is offering a six-weeks course in conservation during the current summer session. "The conservation studies are divided into 28 lecture periods given over to speakers of state and national reputation. Included are representatives of several Federal agencies identified with conservation. The subjects to be covered are soil and water conservation, wildlife, forestry, human resources and recreation, minerals, and education and legislation. Ten of these lecture sessions are devoted to soil and water conservation alone. At the other end of the country, the New York State Conservation Department has also been stressing the education factor by sending its game wardens to school--this time for lecture purposes. Wardens gave talks on wildlife in 850 schools in their districts during the month of April, and school authorities reported that these lectures were received with so much enthusiasm that appeals have been made for 'return engagements' during the fall term."

Iowa Corn "The corn plant fed in the form of silage produced Feeding Test more rapid gains in beef cattle at the Iowa Experiment Station during the past seven months than did whole fodder, recut fodder or ground fodder, it was reported by C. C. Culbertson, station investigator, and his aides, in their Cattle Feeders' Program at Ames last month," says Wallaces' Farmer (June 4). "On the other hand, the lowest cost per pound of gain was made by the cattle fed on unprepared or whole fodder, because the other lots had to carry corn preparation costs. The net cost of the feed with the whole fodder lot amounted to \$6.67 per cwt. of gain; recut corn fodder, \$6.95; corn silage, \$7.20, and ground fodder, \$8.16. In each lot, the corn roughage was hand full-fed twice daily. The fodder put through the cutter was reduced to length of one-half inch to one and a half inches. The ground fodder was very fine, and only about one and a half tons were prepared at a time, so as to avoid heating. Besides the corn roughage, each lot received an amount of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay and minerals sufficient to make up a balanced ration. The Iowa results check fairly well with similar tests at other state experiment stations..."

N.C.Crop The Greensboro (North Carolina) News (May 30) de- Reporting scribes North Carolina's crop reporting service. Operated as a cooperative organization by the state and federal departments of agriculture, it says, the service is enabled to collect, at a minimum cost, current reports in all phases of agricultural production and to disseminate the basic facts and official estimates that are necessary for a well-planned agricultural program. The service maintains a staff of trained statisticians, statistical clerks and machine operators. On its classified lists are the names of many thousands of farmers who are voluntary crop reporters and many of whom take pride in having been a reporter for a period covering over 40 years. Each month, printed inquiries are mailed to these reporters, in postage-free envelopes, and the farm reporter answers each question carefully and returns the schedule to the department under frank with his comments covering events affecting the agricultural production of his neighborhood. These reports are summarized and used as a basis for the estimates published each month by the department. During the season, the statisticians personally cover sections of the state every month, making detailed field analysis of the growing crops, interview the growers and agricultural leaders relative to the crop prospects, and in this way a first-hand knowledge of farm conditions is maintained.

Senate, Both Houses received the conference report on H.R.
June 8 10238, the Agricultural Appropriation Bill for 1939, and
the report was agreed to in the Senate (pp. 11194 and
11258-11261).

The Senate began debate on S. J. Res. 300, to create a temporary
national economic committee (pp. 11184-11194).

The Senate agreed to S. Res. 285, requesting the departments to
furnish a list of all alien employees, and the reasons for their employ-
ment (p. 11156).

The Senate received a communication from the President, trans-
mitting a proposed provision affecting existing appropriations under the
headings "Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act" and "Agricultural
Adjustment Act of 1938"; ref. Committee on Appropriations (S. Doc. 200)
(p. 11150).

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported on the investi-
gation of the American Cotton Cooperative Association (S. Rept. 2030) (pp.
11152-11154).

The Senate agreed to the House amendment to S. 3836, relating to
written consent for the reconcentration of cotton under section 383 (b)
of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (p. 11155). This bill will now
be sent to the President.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported with amendment S. 4044,
to authorize citizens of American republics to receive instruction in
Government schools (S. Rept. 2036) (p. 11152).

Mr. Pittman submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to
the Deficiency Bill, H.R. 10851, to appropriate \$500,000 for the Inter-
American Highway (p. 11154).

Mr. Capper spoke briefly in favor of more effective curbing of
futures trading in wheat and inserted an editorial on the subject (p. 11157).

House, The House passed the Second Deficiency Appropriation
June 8 Bill for 1938, H.R. 10851 (pp. 11210-11255). The provisions
for the Department of Agriculture were not amended. The
following amendments were rejected: By Mr. Luckey of Nebr.: Appropriating
\$1,300,000 for the Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act (pp. 11225-
11227). By Mr. Taber: Striking out the provision for restoration of
capital impairment of Commodity Credit Corporation (pp. 11249-11250).
The following amendments were ruled out of order: By Mr. Creal: Setting
aside \$4,400,000 for refunds to tobacco growers of taxes paid under the
Tobacco Act of 1934 (pp. 11251 and 11221-11222). By Mr. Pace: Appropriating
\$6,052,253.94 for refunds of taxes collected under the Kerr Tobacco Act and
the Potato Act of 1935 (pp. 11251-11252).

House, June 8 (continued)

Bill Approved by the President: H. R. 10140, authorizing appropriations for road construction, fiscal years 1940 and 1941. Approved June 8, 1938. (Public No. 584, 75th Cong.) (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Science News F. K. in Nature (London, May 28) reviews a "Report Reporting on the British Press". He says in part: "The British press, with one or two exceptions, does not yet know or care to know how to report scientific news. 'The public doesn't want it' is the defence of nine editors out of ten--most of them unaware of the interest in scientific news which has been built up by intelligent reporting and editing, and by the co-operation of men of science, in the United States and Canada. In Great Britain scientists (again with a few exceptions) are apt to be distrustful of the press and have as little to do with it as possible. The fault, as the report sees it, is fairly evenly divided, and will require conscious effort by newspapers and scientists to correct it...Men of science have it in their power to correct many of the evils of which this report complains. The late Lord Rutherford was not too busy, or too eminent, to help any reasonably intelligent journalist who came to him in search of 'background' information for science news. The achievements of the Cavendish Laboratory became known throughout the world because Lord Rutherford, without self-seeking or self-advertisement, liked the world to know what he and his colleagues were doing. It requires much patience for a scientific investigator to describe an experiment to non-technical journalist in non-technical language. It calls, also, for a broad outlook which is not always found in science laboratories. But, as this report indicates, the improvement of scientific news in Great Britain is a job worth doing. For there can be no public awareness of the mighty influence and inspiration of the scientific spirit unless science makes itself known."

Unemployment Manufacturing and mechanical industries led all Census Report general industry groups in the number of their employees out of work and registering in the national unemployment census, John D. Biggers, administrator of the count, announced recently. In a final report on the industrial distribution of persons who registered as "totally unemployed" or as "emergency workers," Biggers said the manufacturing and mechanical industries had a total of 2,486,479 registrants, followed by agriculture with 910,855, domestic and personal service with 693,749, trade with 617,148, transportation with 563,518, professional service with 302,826, mining with 170,524, and forestry and fishing with 56,718. (Press.)

Forest Tent Organisms that cause a deadly disease to tent cater- Caterpillar pillars are being cultured at the New York State College of Forestry, to be released in an effort to control the forest tent caterpillar, which has developed into a major pest this season. The disease has been known for a long time, but this is the first attempt that has been made to propagate it artificially and use it as a means of forest defense. (Science Service.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIX, No. 51

Section 1

June 13, 1938

WINTER WHEAT, STEM RUST The indicated production of winter wheat in 1938 is 760,623,000 bushels, an increase of about one percent from the indications of a month ago for the country as a whole. In 1937 the production was 685,102,000 bushels and the 10-year (1927-36) average is 546,396,000 bushels. The winter wheat crop of 1931 (825,396,000 bushels) was the largest ever produced.

A fairly general sprinkling of stem rust infection on wheat in northwestern Missouri and in northeastern Kansas, was reported by representatives of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine on June 9. With stands of small grain unusually heavy in this area and with much of the wheat still in the milk stage, there is a possibility of considerable rust development before harvest, particularly in fields of soft wheat.

NATIONAL SOIL CONSERVATION Unless the United States promptly institutes a national program of soil conservation it has less than a century to exist as a "virile nation," Morris Lewellyn Cooke, former chairman of the Mississippi Valley Commission, warned at Forest Park, Pennsylvania, Friday. Mr. Cooke stated that unless immediate steps were taken to conserve the soil the nation would have as fertile land in fifty years only an area twice the size of Nebraska. Harlow S. Person, former managing director of the Taylor Society, stressed the swift depletion of forest, water and soil reserves and remarked that the United States "will not be a permanent country unless we make it so." (New York Times.)

WHEAT FOR EXPORT Confronted with the largest wheat crop in the history of the country, President Roosevelt Saturday summoned Secretary Wallace and Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, and asked them to ascertain the status of European wheat conditions, with a view to disposing of some of the surplus through foreign trade channels. Recent reports have indicated that the European grain harvest would be substantially below normal, owing to the spring drought. The State Department will give special attention to Russia, concerning which present information is uncertain. (New York Times.)

FOOD AND DRUG BILL Five years of Congressional effort attained success Friday when Senate and House conferees reached unanimous agreement on a new food and drug bill to replace the pure food and drug act of 1906. Conferees reported the bill to the Senate and House in a form which Senator Copeland, chairman of the Commerce Committee said strengthened the old law in between thirty to thirty-five instances. The Senate adopted the conference report without debate. (Press.)

Bird Banding "Add to modern duck hunting thrills the extra 'kick' by the B.B.S. that comes when your retriever brings you a bird banded by the Bureau of Biological Survey in its far-flung study of migratory wildfowl," says Field & Stream (July). "Two questions will pop into your head when you spot that metal leg band: where did your duck come from; and how long had it been coursing the flyways from the time it was tagged until the moment you dumped it into the marsh? The Bureau will supply the answers to those queries, if you will supply the tags, because they want the tags back to assist them in collecting important data on waterfowl migrations. As a case in point, Ray Holland, editor of Field & Stream, sent in numbered bands from two mallards, shot by friends while he was on a hunting trip last fall in Saskatchewan, Canada. When the Bureau had checked back through its extensive files it reported that one of these mallards had been banded November 3, 1936 at Burlington, Iowa, and the second February 16, 1937 at Lakin, Kansas. Frederick C. Lincoln, in charge of the Bureau's migratory bird studies, reports that during the 1937 duck season tags were received on the average of 50 a day, which gives a pretty fair indication of the number of birds that have been banded by the Survey during recent years, and of the bang-up job it is doing in ironing out the problems attending the wildfowl situation by the efficient 'tag and trail' method."

Genetics and Horticulture "W.J.C. Lawrence, the curator of the John Innes Horticultural Institution (England) in the current volume of Scientific Horticulture...gives some interesting examples of the way in which genetical knowledge is already helping the plant breeder," says an editorial in the Gardeners' Chronicle (London, May 28). "For instance, in the case of crosses between species, A will not cross with B; but A and B will both cross with C, and thus the latter, although it may be worthless in itself, may serve as a living bridge across which A and B may advance and meet, and mate, and it may be, give rise to something unlike any of the parents A, B or C. Another thing which genetics has taught the practical breeder is the importance of getting together large collections of species as a preliminary to hybridization. Baur, in Germany, and subsequently Russian geneticists, have shown the importance of doing this and have proved the advantages which follow from it. As Dr. Salaman pointed out not so long ago in these pages (Vol. CII, p. 326), it is of little use going on trying to breed new varieties from old potatoes. All the likely changes have already been rung on them. We must set about doing as the Russians have done; get together new types from South America in which many of the primitive virtues of the potato still exist; resistance to cold and disease, for example. Science can also help the practical man in overcoming technical difficulties, as, for example, preserving pollen by enclosing mature anthers in tubes containing calcium chloride and thereby enabling the pollen to remain active for months. Successful plant breeding will depend more and more on a knowledge of genetical science..."

Senate,
June 9 The Senate passed H. R. 10618, the omnibus flood control bill (pp. 11373-11400). Among the amendments agreed to were the following: Increasing the authorization for surveys from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and providing that this shall be expended in equal amounts by the War and Agriculture Departments and the Federal Power Commission (p. 11393). Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to construct flood works on the Rio Grande and the Pecos River (p. 11375). Substituting part of the Flood Control Act of 1936 for section 1 of the bill, relating to flood-control policy (pp. 11391-11392).

The Senate passed S. J. Res. 300, to create a temporary national economic committee (pp. 11363-11371). This measure was passed pursuant to the President's recommendation for a study of monopolies.

The Senate agreed to the conference report on H. R. 8099, to amend administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 (pp. 11401-11402).

The following amendments, intended to be proposed to H.R.10851, the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1938, were submitted: By Mr. Norris: \$1,300,000 for the Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act. By Mr. Bone: \$25,000 for the Frozen Pack Laboratory at Seattle, Wash. (C. & S.) (p. 11360).

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry submitted minority views on the investigation of the American Cotton Cooperative Association (S. Rept. 2030, pt. 2) (p. 11359). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

House,
June 10 The House agreed to the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill for 1939, H.R.10238 (pp. 11579-11580). The following Senate amendments were agreed to without change: No. 1 - Relating to salary of Director of Finance (p. 11580); 54 - Providing for experimental laboratory for industrial utilization of farm products (p. 11580); 100 - Appropriating \$100,000 for studies of the proposed regional research laboratories (pp. 11580-11583); 102 - Authorizing services of regional associations for naval stores conservation (p. 11588); 104 - Providing for retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates (pp. 11588-11594); 105 - Increasing the appropriation for farm tenancy from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 (pp. 11595-11605); 110 - Limiting the size of projects under the Water Facilities Act (p. 11606).

The following Senate amendments were agreed to with changes: No. 101 - Providing for speeding up cotton price-adjustment payments (clauses (2) and (4) have been rewritten) (pp. 11583-11588); 107 - Correcting the total for the Farm Tenant Act to \$32,000,000 (p. 11606); 113 - Interchange of appropriations proviso (the requirements for interchange under written order of the Secretary in certain cases and for a statement in the annual Budget were stricken from the proviso) (p. 11606).

House, June 10 (continued)

Considering bills on the consent calendar, the House passed the following: H.R. 5471, to provide for distribution of public documents to depository libraries (p. 11632). H.R. 10772, relating to printing the Statutes at Large (p. 11632). H.R. 10785, to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (p. 11634). H. J. Res. 705, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to permit payment of premiums in advance, was objected to by Mr. Case of S. D. (pp. 11643-11644). The conference report on H. R. 8099, to amend administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, was submitted to the House (pp. 11576-11579).

Senate, June 10 The Senate agreed to the conference report on S. 5, the food and drug bill (pp. 11543-11549).

The Senate passed the following bills, etc.: S. Con. Res. 31, to establish a Joint Committee on Forestry (pp. 11530-11531); S. 457, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act (pp. 11541-11543); H.R. 8046, to amend the Bankruptcy Act (pp. 11505-11540); S. 4044, to permit citizens of American republics to attend Government schools (p. 11522).

The Senate reported:
S. 3549, to prevent discrimination against graduates of certain schools in making appointments to Government positions the qualifications for which include legal training or experience. By Committee on Civil Service, without amendment (S. Rept. 2089). S. J. Res. 298, to create a joint committee to investigate the phosphate resources; S. Con. Res. 31, to establish a Joint Committee on Forestry (see above); and S. Con. Res. 36, to establish a joint committee on taxation of governmental securities and salaries. By Audit and Control Committee (p. 11500).

Mr. Russell submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill, H.R. 10851, for refund of taxes collected under the Cotton, Tobacco and Potato Acts (p. 11501).

The Senate recessed until Monday, June 13. (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Farm Purchases Boosted by purchase loans from the Farm Credit Adminis-
Increase tration, farmers and tenant farmers in the 48 states are
 climbing the agricultural ladder at the rate of nearly 2,000
a month, reports the Administration. In three years since Congress passed the Farm Credit Act of 1935, broadening several features of purchase loans, over 55,000 farm tenants, farm laborers and other operators have bought farms by making moderate down payments and qualifying for Farm Credit Administration financing. F. F. Hill, Deputy Governor, says that in spite of lower farm commodity prices the demand for loans to make the jump to ownership is about as heavy this year as at any time since the up-swing in farm purchasing became noticeable in 1935. (FCA, No. 9-26.)

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VOL. LXIX, No. 52

Section 1

June 14, 1938

LIMITS ON GRAIN FUTURES The Commodity Exchange Administration proposed yesterday to limit speculative trading in grain futures. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said the limitations would not become effective until approved by the Commodity Exchange Commission and this would not be until after July 10, when the time limit for filing exceptions expires. It is understood that limitations would be fixed both on the net volume of futures which might be held by any one person and on the amount of trading any individual might do in a business day. The proposed order would apply to wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and flaxseed. It would not apply, however, to bona fide hedging transactions. (Press.)

MASSENGILL PLEADS Samuel Evans Massengill, whose drug firm manufactured elixir sulfanilamide, pleaded not guilty yesterday when arraigned on a charge of violating the pure food and drug act, in connection with sale of the elixir, says an Associated Press report from Johnson City, Tennessee.

WOULD END GAS TAX DIVERSION Representatives of automobile, trucking and construction organizations urged the Constitutional Convention's Committee on Highways, Parkways and Grade Crossings, at Albany, New York, yesterday, to report out an amendment which would "gradually" end diversion of revenue from the gasoline tax and motor vehicle fees to purposes other than highway maintenance. The condition of the State's highways had "greatly deteriorated" in the last few years because of such diversion, it was asserted. (New York Times.)

HIDES FUTURES MARKETS Trading in hide futures got away to a brisk start in Chicago yesterday, reports the New York Times. The opening day's transactions on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange amounted to twenty-three contracts, calling for delivery of 920,000 pounds of raw hides. The Exchange announced that its board was considering additional applications for associate memberships for trading in hides only. Twenty-six associate memberships were authorized originally and were readily subscribed.

NITRATE CARTEL The cartel for the distribution of nitrate of soda and synthetic fertilizers in world markets, which expires June 30, will be renewed, says a Santiago, Chile, report to the New York Times. Chile will try to obtain a higher quota for exports of nitrate of soda because production exceeds sales.

Farming and Homemaking Alice Strawn and G. S. Dowell, authors of "Cooperative Program in Agriculture and Homemaking", in the Fore-cast (May) describe the Quail (Texas) Rural Consolidated School. "It has long been felt," they say, "that homemaking experiences should not be confined to girls alone, or agriculture experiences to boys alone. Both should have a knowledge of common farm and home problems. This was the philosophy behind the long-time program set up cooperatively by the vocational agriculture and vocational homemaking teachers in Quail High School. The first year, 1937-38, both teachers are building their courses around the Live-at-Home program. This is to be continued the following year with a new program added on Farm and Home Improvement. The third year the new work added will be Sharing Family and Community Life. The teachers plan together and present correlated work to the classes at the same time. For example, take one small part of the first year's program--gardens. The girls plan the amount needed for the year's food budget. The boys plan the space needed to meet these needs, plan and cultivate the gardens. The girls and boys cooperatively care for them. The girls prepare fresh vegetables in a variety of ways and preserve the amount the family needs...Each semester the teachers exchange classes for one week. The homemaking teacher teaches the boys units on Foods for Health, Emergency Meals, Personal Grooming, Home Beautification, Everyday Manners, and Personality Development. The agriculture teacher teaches the girls units on Gardening, Poultry, Care and Repair of Equipment in the House, Preparation of Meat for Cooking and Canning, and Exterior Home Improvement...The first-year boys and girls met together for one week for a unit in Uses of Leisure Time. The second-year classes studied Management Problems of the Farm and Home. The third-year classes spent a week each on Boy and Girl Relationships, and Laws Affecting Family Life..."

Highway Planning Engineering News-Record (June 9) in an article, "Road, Vehicle and Traffic" says in part: "The road system is being investigated by the state highway departments in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads...Maps of all roads from main trunks to farm lanes are being prepared, with record of curvature, grades, sight distances and surfaces. Counts of traffic are being made everywhere, and representative information is being obtained on origin and destination of vehicles. It is the first comprehensive study of road traffic ever made; its purpose is to supply the basis for determining how efficient is the existing road system and where and how it should be improved to best advantage. But these data constitute only part of the necessary information. The traffic counts must be summarized and their meaning puzzled out. Financial facts must be compiled to show who pays for the roads--whether user, abutter or general taxpayer. Systematic effort must be made to discover where, why and how accidents happen, and to what extent the road, the vehicle and the driver contribute to them. Bottlenecks must be discovered and correctives planned out. When all such facts have been brought together it should be possible to proceed with intelligent planning of an efficient traffic machine..."

Gray Plant More than 58,000 plants, collected in all parts of
Collection the world, were received during the academic year 1936-37
 at the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University. Of these,
more than 32,000 mounts were added to the organized collection, bringing
the number of specimens to about 950,000. The collection of North and
South American flora represents more than a hundred years of continuous,
carefully directed growth. Field parties went out from the herbarium
during the year to make collections in Virginia, Cuba, Canada and Alaska.
Collections were received in the course of the year from the following
foreign countries: Cuba, Colombia, Costa Rica, Brazil, the Aleutian
Islands, Jamaica, Mexico, Quebec and Ontario. (Science, June 10.)

Congress, The Senate was not in session.
June 11.

 The House agreed to S. Con. Res. 31, to establish a
Joint Committee on Forestry, by a vote of 235 to 90 (pp.
11704-11709).

 The conference report on S. 5, the food and drug bill, was sub-
mitted, with the statement of the House conferees (pp. 11694-11701).

 The Committee on Civil Service reported without amendment S.3548,
to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to allow service credit with-
out deposit of deductions (H. Rept. 2717)(p. 11740).

 The House received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture
transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide seed for produc-
tion of food for Hawaii in emergency; ref. Committee on Agriculture.
(Omitted from Congressional Record of June 10.)

 The Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers reported on the
disposition of papers in the Department of Agriculture (H. Repts.2705,
2707, and 2711) (p. 11740).

 The House adjourned until Monday, June 13. (Prepared by Office
of Budget and Finance.)

Appointment Secretary Wallace announces the appointment, effective
of Adviser July 1, of Dr. Warner W. Stockberger as Special Adviser
 to the Secretary on problems of Department administration.
At the same time the Secretary announces the appointment of Roy F.
Hendrickson to succeed Doctor Stockberger as Director of Personnel. Mr.
Hendrickson at present is Assistant Director. Doctor Stockberger's new
work continues a service of 35 years in the Department. For the past
15 years he has pioneered in developing the modern personnel system and
methods of the Department. Mr. Hendrickson entered the government
service in the Department of the Interior and transferred to the Depart-
ment of Agriculture in 1934 as a member of the staff of the Secretary's
Office. Later he was Director of Economic Information for the Bureau of
Agricultural Economics.

Hormones and
Plant Growth

Fred K. Howard, in *California Cultivator* (June 4) says that one of the recent important developments in agricultural science was the discovery of plant hormones. "....Some experimental work by William C. Cooper of the U. S. Department of Agriculture throws new light on this problem and incidentally removes a great deal of the mystery with which the plant hormones have been surrounded. As the result of a series of carefully conducted experiments, Dr. Cooper says that the probable explanation of what happens is that the chemical treatment causes the downward transport of naturally occurring root-forming substances which are already in the plant and which are necessary for root formation. These substances have been named rhizocaline. A twenty-hour treatment of lemon cuttings apparently drew down about two thirds of these substances and concentrated them in the base. In a forty-hour treatment the rhizocaline movement was practically complete. If the treated base was cut off after twenty hours a second treatment resulted in some root formation. After a forty-hour treatment had concentrated practically all the rhizocaline in the base, shortening the cutting removed it and a second treatment did not promote rooting, even though the cutting absorbed the indole-3-acetic acid. This discovery definitely limits the scope of usefulness of these growth substances and demonstrates again the value of making haste slowly."

Citrus Box

Ruling

Three Federal judges recently upheld the right of the Florida Citrus Commission to require growers and shippers to market their fruit in a standard box holding not more than one and three-fifths bushels, says a Gainesville report by the Associated Press. The judges dismissed injunction proceedings by which a group of citrus men sought to overthrow the commission's regulation so they might continue using the two-bushel container, commonly called the Bruce box. The order which the citrus men attacked was issued by the State commission under authority of the Florida fruit laws giving the board power to fix the standard maximum capacity for boxes. The Federal judges declared the regulation was not a violation of the fruitmen's constitutional rights, did not interfere unlawfully with interstate commerce, was not discriminatory, arbitrary or unreasonable and was not an abuse of the State's police powers. (Florida Times Union, June 2.)

Protection
for Peccary

To prevent extinction of the peccary, or wild pig, a State law now protects these mammals in the region to be included in the Big Bend National Park, Texas. In the United States peccaries are found only in the southern part of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Their number and range have been greatly reduced by the former practice of killing them for their hides. Recently a herd of twenty was reported in the Tucson Mountain Park, Arizona, where they have enjoyed complete protection so long that they have lost much of their fear of man. The peccary is the only native wild pig in North America. It is not of the same family as the domestic pig. So-called "wild" razorbacks are merely domestic pigs that have gone wild. (Press.)

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Vol. LXIX, No. 53

Section 1

June 15, 1938

FARM PARITY, Congress last night voted final approval of the bulk
WAGE-HOUR, of the President's \$3,753,000,000 spending-lending bill.
FLOOD CONTROL The conference report was sent back to the Senate after
the House concurred in a Senate amendment adding
\$212,000,000 to the measure for parity payments to farmers. The farm
subsidy plan was adopted 231 to 128 and carried with it a redistribution
of the \$212,000,000 price subsidy, cutting payments to cotton farmers
approximately \$10,000,000 and dividing this among wheat and corn farmers.
(Washington Post.)

The Senate and House yesterday approved the wages and hours bill
as reported by the Joint Conference Committee and the measure will go to
President Roosevelt for his signature. The House vote was 290 to 89. No
record vote was taken in the Senate. (New York Times.)

The House last night adopted the conference report on the \$375,000,-
000 flood control bill carrying authorization for extensive flood control
projects, dams, reservoirs and local works in almost every important
river basin in the country. (New York Times.)

----- yesterday

WHEAT LOAN Requirements for proposed wheat loans were outlined /
REQUIREMENTS in a statement issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and
the Commodity Credit Corporation for the benefit of farmers
and elevator operators desiring to handle wheat under the loan provisions
of the 1938 agricultural adjustment act. Producers who plan to apply for
loans and handlers of loan wheat were advised to make suitable prepara-
tions for the 1938 crop, since the June report indicates that the crop
will be large enough to bring the loan provisions of the act into opera-
tion. (Press.)

WHEAT CROP Excited buying on account of renewal of black rust
DAMAGE damage advices rushed Chicago wheat values up 4 cents in
Chicago yesterday and 5 cents at Winnipeg, says the
Associated Press market editor in a Chicago report. Messages from
Winnipeg said traders there were especially in dread that northward spread
of black rust destruction of wheat would extend into Canada. Brisk profit
taking at the last pulled prices down from the day's top levels. County
agents in parts of Kansas, the Nation's leading wheat-producing State,
were reported to have urged farmers to rush binders into their fields and
forget combines. L. E. Melcher, plant pathologist of Kansas State College,
was quoted as saying the threat of severe rust damage is becoming greater.

Beet Seed
Growing

The success attained in the United States with experiments in "over-wintering" sugar beet stecklings in the ground, and thereby reducing the time required to produce a crop of beet seed from two years to one year, says a Montreal report in Facts About Sugar (June), has caused experiments to be commenced by the Dominion experimental station at Saanichton, British Columbia, under the direction of the Division of Forage Plants to determine whether a similar procedure is practical in the comparatively mild winter climate of Vancouver Island. Canada uses about a million pounds of sugar beet seed yearly, practically all of which is imported from Europe. It has already been demonstrated that good beet seed can be grown in Canada, but the cost of production by the customary method was too high to permit competition with European seed. If the operations of lifting the stecklings in the fall, storing them during the winter, and replanting them the following spring can be eliminated, production costs can be reduced very greatly.

Ariz. Lettuce

Faced with heavy crops (12,000 acres) early this year, Arizona growers got together and agreed to disc up every third row of lettuce and to sign over all their six-dozen sizes (undesirable heads) to J. M. Foote, head of the state agricultural inspection service. Foote was to release this supply if and when the market could absorb it. The weather helped some, and the crop was even shorter than was expected. As a result, prices jumped from \$1 a crate f.o.b. to as high as \$5, with the average around \$3. Lettuce producers in the Salinas-Watsonville district of California (one of the largest producing areas in the West) caught on quickly. They have brought Mr. Foote over from Arizona and are now operating under a plan which omits the plow-under feature but places undesirable sizes and grades under control. (Business Week, June 11.)

Agricultural
Security

Expansion of industrial activity to achieve economic balance between agriculture and industry is stressed by Dr. A. G. Black, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a bulletin, "Toward Farm Security". Dr. Black says that "one of the big farm problems in the future is to maintain a steady flow of industrial products from the factories and mines of the Nation." "Reduction of farm production is effective," he continues, "in improving farm well-being during times of depression; but the benefits from achieving a balance in this way are limited. After a certain point, further improvement in farmers' well-being must come through expanding industrial production." Other factors set down by Dr. Black include stability of farm prices and income, physical security, security against crop losses, security of land tenure, farm labor supply, and stability of land values.

Senate,
June 13 The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the following Senate amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill for 1939 (H.R.10238): No. 101, providing for speeding up cotton price-adjustment payments; No. 107, correcting the total for the Farm Tenant Act; No. 113, interchange of appropriations proviso (pp. 11924-11925). This bill now goes to the President.

The Committee on Appropriations reported with amendments the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1938 (H.R.10851) (p. 11869) (S.Rept. 2161). The following items for this Department have been added: Forest products experiments, etc. (Forest Service), \$200,000; Acquisition of lands, Tahoe National Forest (Forest Service), \$325,000; Mammal and bird reservations (Biological Survey), \$60,000.

Other items for this Department which are retained in the bill are: Rent of buildings, \$13,040; Rehabilitation on account of flood damage (Forest Service), \$1,000,000; Insect-pest and plant-disease control (E. and P.Q.), \$700,000; Warehouse Act (B.A.E.), \$55,000.

The item for the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Board was eliminated.

The Senate passed the following bills, most of them during call of the calendar: S.3502, the truth-in-fabrics bill (pp. 11926-11939). H.R. 152, to add to the Rio Grande National Forest, Colo. (p. 11880). This bill now goes to the President. H.R.7982, to regulate narcotic drugs in the District of Columbia (pp. 11883-11886). This bill now goes to the President. S. J. Res. 298, to create a joint congressional committee to investigate phosphate resources (p. 11900). H.R.7844, to amend the Alaska Game Commission Act (pp. 11900-11901). S. 3774, to authorize protection of forest lands in New York (p. 11920). S. 4136, for control of soil erosion and flood damage on the Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests, Nev. (p. 11921). H. R. 7874, to provide for leasing of lands for grazing districts (p. 11922). This bill now goes to the President. S. J. Res. 308, to prescribe acreage allotments for wheat for 1939 (p. 11923). The House later passed this measure without amendment (pp. 11845, 11853-11855, and 11859-11860). This now goes to the President. H.R.5471, relating to distribution of public documents to depository libraries (p. 11945). This bill now goes to the President. H.R.10772, to amend the act providing for public printing, binding and distribution of public documents (pp. 11945-11946). This bill now goes to the President. S. Res. 291, to provide for an investigation of foreign markets and uses for tobacco and tobacco products (p. 11948).

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to S.4076, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to permit payment of premiums in advance (p. 11948). This bill now goes to the President.

Senate, June 13 (continued)

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported without amendment H.R.8047, to amend the Meat Inspection Act (S.Rept. 2182) (p.11869).

House, June 13 The House agreed to the conference report on S.5, the food and drug bill (pp. 11830-11835). This bill now goes to the President.

The conference report on H.J.Res.679, the recovery bill, was submitted to the House, together with the statement of the House conferees (pp. 11786-11789). The conference committee took the following actions on provisions of particular interest to the Department: Retained Senate language for the proviso regarding fertilizer projects in Wisconsin, so as to restrict such projects to "lime and marl". Retained the Senate provision which makes available certain unexpended balances to the Farm Security Administration and deletes the Senate limitation on administrative expenses. Retained Senate increase of item for National Resources Committee from \$250,000 to \$750,000. Changed qualifications for farmers on W.P.A.projects to those in "need and who need employment to supplement their farm income". Reported in disagreement the Senate amendment appropriating \$212,000,000 for price-adjustment payments.

The conference report on the omnibus flood control bill, H.R.10618, was submitted to the House (pp. 11846-11849). As reported from the conference, the Senate change in the declaration of policy is retained, and the Federal Power Commission is authorized to spend \$1,500,000 for examinations and surveys instead of \$5,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the following bills to authorize additions to National Forests: H.R.7689, Shasta and Klamath National Forests, Calif. (p. 11864); H.R.7690, Plumas, Tahoe, and Lassen National Forests, Calif. (p. 11864); H.R.7688, Modoc, Shasta, and Lassen National Forests, Calif. (p. 11864). These bills now go to the President. (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Radio Development of a new two-way radio communication
Fire unit adapted to fire trucks and cars used in fighting
Patrol forest fires is announced by F. A. Silcox, Chief of the
 Forest Service. Vehicles used in fire fighting or patrol
on National Forest areas will be equipped with the new radiophone device in the near future so that forest rangers and other officers can keep in touch with their headquarters at all times. The new equipment will permit fire chiefs to dispatch trucks on long distance runs and transmit details as to the exact location of the fire while the truck is on the road, Silcox said. The dispatcher also can recall fire fighting equipment or re-route it to a more dangerous or more recently reported fire. Long and uncertain runs may thus be eliminated, an important item in very hazy or bad fire weather.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIX, No. 54

Section 1

June 16, 1938

BRITAIN ON WORLD TRADE

Frederick T. Birchall, in a London wireless to the New York Times, says: "During the greater part of its session yesterday the House of Commons debated on international trade and the note struck by the debators almost without exception was that Great Britain must have a trade agreement with the United States. That demand came not only from the Opposition benches but from the Conservatives also. Reproaches were leveled at the Board of Trade for not having done its utmost in this and in other directions...."

FARM CREDIT INTEREST BILL

The House yesterday, by a vote of 244 to 87, overrode President Roosevelt's veto of the emergency farm credit interest bill. In the bill reduced rates of interest on two types of farm loans are extended from the July 1, 1939, expiration date to July 1, 1940. The federal farm land bank mortgages with interest rates ranging from $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent to 6 percent, depending on the date of issuance, were accorded an emergency rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent. The average rate on land bank commissioner's loans at 5 percent was cut by the emergency law to 4 percent. (Press.)

SECRETARY ON WHEAT CROP

Secretary Wallace reminded his press conference yesterday afternoon that the agricultural adjustment act grants the Administration authority to subsidize the export of wheat. With a carry-over of about 200,000,000 bushels from last year, and a record crop in prospect, this country will have this year at least 450,000,000 bushels of wheat in excess of domestic and normal export demands. President Roosevelt conferred with Secretary Wallace and Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, at the White House Saturday, after which announcement was made that a survey of foreign wheat markets would be made. (Press.)

COTTON PROBLEM

Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, told southern cotton leaders, planters, processors and state officials yesterday, assembled at Cleveland, Mississippi, to organize a national cotton council, that the only sound and permanent solution for the cotton problem was the building of larger markets at home and abroad through the government's trade-agreements program. "Loss of foreign markets means American surpluses unsalable, production stopped or reduced and the threat of depressed prices for the entire output through the flooding of domestic markets with surpluses unsalable abroad," he said. (Associated Press.)

New Genetics Research into the mysteries of heredity and growth
Laboratory will be conducted in a new laboratory of genetics which is
 to be established at Columbia University, announces President Nicholas Murray Butler. Columbia, where pioneer investigations into the science of genetics began a quarter of a century ago, will combine research in botany and zoology in the new laboratory, President Butler's announcement explained. It will be the first laboratory in any university to merge the activities of the departments of botany and zoology in a common attack on the problems of genetics, according to the announcement. The laboratory will be under the direction of Professors Edmund W. Sinnott and Leslie C. Dunn, both of Columbia University. "Columbia University has been closely associated with the development of the science of genetics," Dr. Butler's announcement said. "In its laboratories Professor T.H.Morgan and his associates developed the chromosome theory of inheritance and showed that the ultimate carriers of hereditary differences are a series of minute genes arranged in a definite order in the chromosome of the cell nucleus. This discovery cleared up the ancient and difficult problem of the actual physical basis of inheritance and has enabled geneticists to analyze much more precisely than before the genetic constitution of plants and animals." (New York Times.)

Farmers As "At the San Francisco Advertising Club recently,"
Advertisers says an editorial in Pacific Rural Press (June 4), "Wheaton
 Brewer, of the Pacific Rural Press, spoke on 'California's
Largest Advertiser--The Farmer.' And he was speaking by the book--the advertising ledger--for California farmers spent more than \$3,500,000 last year to advertise their products, and that is much more than any other industry of the state spent to publicize its products. These California farmers spent more than a million and a half dollars to grade and inspect and license their products for shipment--a unique procedure for any industry--and then they added to the effort some of the finest advertising done in America last year at an additional cost of more than \$3,500,000. That's progress, leadership, and good selling. These farmers do not have to take a back seat to any one in producing good goods and putting behind ^{them} the latest methods of sound promotion...The list of advertised farm products is long, and will be longer. Citrus, a pioneer, has spent \$25,000,000 in advertising. Nuts, dried fruits, meats, eggs and milk have joined the groups 'pushing up the bottom' of the market. Canning peaches and pears use this stimulant. Calavos have performed a miracle, with the aid of advertising. Lettuce and cantaloupes are newcomers in the advertising field. The newly amended California agricultural prorate law will add to the advertising list. Most of these campaigns have been group action. But the state has many breeders and individual specialists who are advertisers, some of them national advertisers."

Senate,
June 14

The Senate began debate on the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1938 (H.R.10581) (pp. 12020-12030 and 12052-12081). The following committee amendments were agreed to: Committees on Government Organization, unexpended balances (pp. 12020-1); National Economic Committee (monopoly investigation), \$500,000 (p. 12021); Forest-products experiments, \$200,000 (p. 12025); Mammal and bird reservations, \$60,000 (p. 12025); Acquisition of lands for Tahoe National Forest, \$325,000 (p. 12025); Pan-American highway, \$50,000 (p. 12054); Refund of certain processing taxes (pp. 12054-12056); Additional claims, etc. (pp. 12059-12060).

The committee amendment to strike out the \$10,000 item for the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Board was rejected, and the item is retained in the bill (pp. 12022-12025).

The following amendments were submitted from the floor and agreed to: Administration of Fair Labor Standards Act, \$500,000 (p. 12061); Water Pollution Act, \$1,000,000 (p. 12067); Third Pan-American Highway Conference, \$15,000 (p. 12070); Water conservation and utilization projects (from relief funds), \$5,000,000 (pp. 12070-12071); Cooperative farm forestry, \$1,300,000 (by vote of 51 to 16) (pp. 12072-12076 and 12078).

The O'Mahoney amendment providing \$250,000 for use in Latin America (B.A.E.) was rejected (pp. 12072 and 12076).

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the recovery bill (H.J.Res.679) (pp. 12093-12094 and 12125-12132).

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the wages and hours bill (S. 2475) (pp. 12030-12049 and 12113-12124).

The House agreed to the conference report on the omnibus flood control bill (H.R.10618) (pp. 12141-12151). The Senate began debate on the report (pp. 12016-12018, 12081-12093, and 12095-12098).

The Senate agreed to the House amendment to S. Con. Res. 31, to establish a Joint Committee on Forestry (Amendment increased membership to 10) (p. 12019). Messrs. McAdoo, Smith, Bankhead, Pope, and McNary were appointed Senate members of the committee, and Messrs. Fulmer, Doxey, Pierce, Reed of N.Y., and Englebright were appointed House members (pp. 12064 and 12175).

The Senate Audit and Control Committee reported the following without amendment: S.Res.278, extending investigation of production, transportation, and marketing of wool; S. Res. 288, increasing limit of expenditures for investigation of agricultural commodity prices authorized by S.Res.158.

The same committee reported the following with amendments: S.Res. 281, increasing limit of expenditures for investigation of establishment of National Economic Council; S.Res.290, for investigation of alleged use of relief and work-relief funds for political purposes (pp. 12005-12006).

House,
June 14
dent.

The House passed S.J.Res.298, to create a joint congressional committee to investigate the phosphate resources (pp. 12113 and 12181). This will now be sent to the President.

By a vote of 237 to 33 the House passed S. J. Res. 300, to create a temporary National Economic Committee to investigate monopolies (pp. 12113 and 12179-12181). This will now be sent to the President.

The Committee on Public Lands reported the following bills without amendment: S.3157, to authorize new additional forest units and add to forests in Montana (H. Rept. 2758); S. 4136, to facilitate control of soil erosion and flood damage on Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests, Nevada (H. Rept. 2776); S.3763, to increase the period for which leases may be made for grazing and agricultural purposes of public lands donated to N.D., S.D., Mont., and Wash. (H. Rept. 2759). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Civil Service - The Civil Service Commission announces the following Examinations ^{unannounced} examinations: Public Health Nurse, \$2,000; Graduate Nurse (General Staff Duty), \$1,800; Nurse Technician (Bacteriology and Roentgenology Combined), \$1,800; Indian Field Service (including Alaska), Department of the Interior. Applications must be on file not later than July 18, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) July 21, if received from the following States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; (c) November 7, if received from points in Alaska south of the Arctic Circle; (d) January 9, if received from points in Alaska north of the Arctic Circle. Assembled, Assistant Gardener (Greenhouse), \$1,260; Bureau of Plant Industry (for appointment in Washington, D. C. only). Applications must be on file not later than: (a) July 11, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) July 14, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

1937 Farm Population - A slight gain in the farm population is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Nation's farm population on January 1, 1938, was estimated by the Bureau as 31,819,000 compared with 31,729,000 reported a year earlier, 31,809,000 on January 1, 1936, and with 31,801,000 persons at the beginning of 1935. Approximately 1,160,000 persons moved from farms to villages, towns and cities last year, but this migration was largely offset by the 872,000 persons who left the cities and towns for the farm. A surplus of births over losses from causes other than migration brought farm population in the United States to the close of 1937 with a net gain of 90,000 persons. The number of persons moving to farms last year was the largest since 1933, and the number of persons moving from farms was the smallest for any of the past 17 years, except 1934. These population changes clearly indicate the effects of three major factors, the business recession, unfavorable conditions created in areas most affected by the droughts of earlier years, and the increased use of power machinery.

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

June 17, 1938

LEGISLATION, The House last night approved the conference report
ADJOURNMENT on the \$270,000,000 second deficiency bill. The Senate
 yesterday overrode a veto of the bill continuing for two
more years reductions of interest rates on certain types of agricultural
loans by federal agencies. It followed the lead of the House and thereby
made the bill a law without the consent of the President. Congress
adjourned last night sine die. A bill that will save hundreds of Govern-
ment employees the expense of making retroactive contributions to the
retirement fund for the privilege of receiving basic Government annuities
went to the White House yesterday for President Roosevelt's signature.
(Press.)

ADDRESSES Speaking to 4-H delegates at the Twelfth National
4-H CLUB 4-H Club Camp yesterday, Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
 urged the farm boys and girls to think of the farm home,
not just as a house in which to live, but as a part of a community which
in turn is a part of a great Nation. The 4-H farm boys and girls were
urged to take a wider interest in things that are new. "To be a valuable
citizen", she said, "you must be willing to experiment--cling to the old
things that are good, but don't shy away from ideas because they are new."
Mrs. Roosevelt predicted that a closer relationship between agriculture
and industry will exist in the near future. As representatives of the
more than a million and a quarter farm boys and girls in 4-H club work,
the camp delegates were urged to study the economic problems of the nation.

ARGENTINE- Negotiation of a trade agreement as a means of ending
U.S. TRADE discriminatory treatment toward American goods in the
 Argentina and as a move in forestalling the reported plan
for imposing an import quota system in that country, was advocated yes-
terday by the National Foreign Trade Council in a bulletin to its members.
The group said a quota system would press most heavily on this country's
trade with Argentina. (New York Times.)

ITALIAN A Rome report by the Associated Press says the Italian
WHEAT government yesterday suspended regulations calling for the
 use of 20 percent corn flour in bread and issued a substi-
tute order that wheat flour henceforth be 20 percent coarser. Italy is
bound to a self-sufficiency program and is determined to stretch her
sparse wheat crop as far as possible, importing only what is absolutely
necessary.

Traveling
Smithy

An editorial in Missouri Ruralist (June 11) says in part: "Now we have the traveling smithy. Contending that in this age of concrete it is unsafe to take a horse to the blacksmith shop to be shod, Jesse Wallace, Kansas City smithy, now takes the shop to the horse. Wallace, once a country boy but a city blacksmith for many years, has two large trucks fitted up for blacksmithing. He makes his shoes, ranging from Shetland to Percheron size, and is reported to have had calls from as far as 50 miles. While specializing in horseshoeing Wallace is not above doing an emergency job for a farmer and it is possible here is a pioneer in a new industry which, after all, is one of the oldest known to man. Blacksmith Wallace does not wait for work to come to him. He goes after it."

Lister
Saves
Snow

"The basin lister," says an article in Wyoming Stockman-Farmer (June), "developed for the purpose of conserving moisture and reducing soil-blowing is apparently destined to have a much wider field of usefulness. Mr. George Marshall, Washington County, Nebraska, is quoted as follows: 'Before we began to use the basin lister in our orchards we probably were not saving more than 50 percent of the moisture that fell...The following winter was extremely severe. Ground froze to a great depth and before spring there were two feet of snow all over the orchards...Weather turned warm early, and most of the snow melted while the ground still was frozen solid. All snowwater ran off unlisted fields. Our lister ditches stood full until frost was out of the ground, and then the moisture soaked in. We had found the right implement for orchard tillage--a machine that fills the surface with water pockets. Our trees on steep hillsides needed that extra moisture after a hot dry summer had forced them to draw heavily on sub-soil reserves.'"

"County Agent
at Large"

A staff writer of the American Cotton Grower (June) says: "'Uncle Tom' Marks, who saw the Agricultural Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture born and who helped to bring it up, is putting his three decades of rich experience at the service of the younger county farm agents of Oklahoma, as 'county agent at large.' Uncle Tom--Thomas Meriwether Marks--has been county agent at Hollis since 1923. From his new headquarters at the Oklahoma A. and M. College, Uncle Tom visits county farm and home demonstration agents, particularly the younger ones who have entered the service. Having Uncle Tom work with them for a few days enables these agents to learn from him some of the philosophy of service to farm people. From Uncle Tom they get a lot of practical helps. Born in Arkansas, in the last year of the Civil War, Tom Marks took an A.B. degree at Weatherford College in 1884. He was farmer, editor, school teacher, railroad construction engineer, and in 1904 started a country newspaper, the Jacksboro, Texas, News. The country editor's interest in agricultural development led Uncle Tom into contact with the cooperative farm demonstration work then being established by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, founder of the Extension Service, and W. D. Bentley, then in charge of the work in Texas, who later, as first director of extension in Oklahoma, became known as 'Daddy' Bentley, father of extension work in Oklahoma..."

Senate, The Senate passed the Second Deficiency Appropriation
June 15 Bill for 1938 (H.R.10851) (pp. 12367-12374). Agreed to an
 amendment by Mr. Russell to eliminate a conflicting provi-
 sion in the item relating to refunds of processing taxes (p. 12367).

As passed the Senate, the bill contains the following items of interest to this Department: Rent of buildings, \$13,040; Mediterranean Fruit Fly Board, \$10,000; flood-damage rehabilitation in national forests, \$1,000,000; forest products, \$200,000; acquisition of lands in Tahoe National Forest, \$325,000; mammal and bird reservations, \$60,000; control of insect pests and plant diseases, \$700,000; Warehouse Act, \$55,000; refunding certain processing taxes; Pan-American highway, \$50,000; monopoly investigation (National Economic Committee), \$500,000; authorizing A.A.A. exhibits; funds for Committees on Government Organization; Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, \$1,300,000; water conservation and utilization projects (relief funds), \$5,000,000; Third Pan-American Highway Conference, \$15,000; Water Pollution Act, \$1,000,000; Fair Labor Standard Act, \$500,000; Commodity Credit Corporation, \$94,805,692.73; Budget Bureau, \$132,710; and judgments and claims.

Messrs. Adams, Glass, McKellar, Hayden, Byrnes, Hale, and Townsend were appointed Senate conferees on the bill (p. 12374).

The Senate passed H. R. 10785, to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, which was reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (pp. 12331-and 12334-12335). This bill will now be sent to the President.

The Senate passed with amendment H.J.Res.702, to provide for Government participation in the Third International Congress for Microbiology, which was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations (S. Rept. 2208) (pp. 12332, 12379, and 12385).

The Senate agreed to the conference report on H.R.10618, the omnibus flood control bill (pp. 12335-12357 and 12360-12365). This bill will now be sent to the President.

House, The House received a veto message from the President
June 15. on H.R.10530, to continue low interest rates on Federal
 land bank and Land Bank Commissioner's loans (pp. 12323-
12324). By a vote of 244 to 87, the House voted to override the veto
(pp. 12324-12325).

The House passed the following bills: S. 3548, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to allow credit without deposit of deductions in certain cases (pp. 12290-12291). This bill will now be sent to the President. S. 3774, to authorize cooperation between the United States and New York in protecting forest lands through acquisition and management (p. 12265). This bill will now be sent to the President. S. 4044, to authorize instruction of citizens of American republics at Government schools (pp. 12305-12306).

House, June 15 (continued)

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to H.R. 7844, to amend the Alaska Game Commission Act (p. 12299). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Messrs. Taylor of Colo., Woodrum, Boyland of N.Y., Cannon of Mo., Ludlow, Snyder of Pa., Taber, Bacon, and Wigglesworth were appointed House conferees on H.J. Res. 679, the recovery bill (p. 12263).

The House received a report from the Comptroller General in accordance with section 312 (a) of the Budget and Accounting Act (regarding "receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds"); ref. Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments (p. 12328). (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

Rio Grande Irrigation An additional 125,000 acres of alluvial land in the Lower Rio Grande Valley will be brought under irrigation when the great main canal and its many laterals, now under construction, are completed, says an Austin, Texas, report to the New York Times. The immediate end in sight is that of providing water for 72,000 acres, of which 60,000 acres are dry-land farms. The remainder of the area embraced in the proposed irrigation system must be cleared of its heavy wild growth of shrubs and small trees before it can be brought under the plow.

Insect Control "Insecticides and Fungicides", by R. C. Roark, in charge, Division of Insecticide Investigations, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, is one of a series of fifty articles in Chemical Industries (June, Part One), reviewing the progress of American chemical industry, under the heading "Creating Industries--1918-1938". Dr. Roark's insecticide investigations, says a note, "have covered thoroughly the subject in its practical and economic aspects." He says in the concluding paragraphs of his article: "Throughout the world are 624,300 recognized species of insects. In addition there are about 16,000 species of mites, ticks, spiders, and similar invertebrates. More than 7,000 of these species cause economic losses in the United States. About 10 percent of all growing crops are consumed by insect pests. In addition insects attack stored products, wooden buildings, forests, clothing, livestock, and man himself. Damage caused by insects in the United States may be conservatively reckoned at about \$2,000,000,000 annually. The loss due to injurious fungi may be estimated as half that caused by insects, making a total of \$3,000,000,000. As our agriculture expands and new insects come in from abroad we cannot expect the annual toll taken by our animal and plant enemies to diminish. On the contrary it will grow and can be held in check only by the extensive use of insecticides and fungicides. A bright future awaits the manufacturer of these protective agents, this ammunition which man must have in his ceaseless warfare against pests."

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

June 20, 1938

RECOVERY PROGRAM

Five government executives, in a symposium broadcast last night, over the Mutual System, told how they believe the spending of money in the relief-recovery program will benefit the country. One of the speakers, Secretary Wallace, dealt with the plight of the farmers, the close relationship of welfare on the farm to welfare among the city workers, and the federal program for the farmer. The new recovery act, he said, contained aid for both the city workers and the farmers. It appropriates \$212,000,000 for price parity payments to farmers growing wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton and rice; provides \$120,000,000 for rehabilitation loans and \$30,000,000 for relief grants to low-income farmers through the Farm Security Administration. (New York Times.)

WHEAT RUST SITUATION

The stem rust situation is still to a considerable extent uncertain, says the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In most of the wheat growing region west of the Mississippi River conditions have been unusually favorable for the development of rust. Nevertheless the Texas crop was not damaged greatly. The condition in Oklahoma is spotted. Stem rust is rather heavy in some local areas and moderately heavy in several others. Wheat in southwestern Missouri ripened early enough to escape important rust damage. Not much damage is expected in east-central Missouri. In west-central Kansas east to northwest Missouri and southeastern Nebraska there is considerable stem rust and if weather conditions continue favorable for its development, considerable damage may result. Elsewhere in the winter wheat area there is a liberal sprinkling of stem rust extending as far north as south-central Iowa.

FARM BENEFIT PAYMENTS

The Department of Agriculture intends to hasten benefit payments to farmers whose incomes have fallen so far they are in need of help, says an Associated Press report. Department officials said quick action was needed. They reported a drop in the demand for farm products, coupled with lower farm prices than at any time in the last four years. A new technique is being introduced this year to reduce the lag between the time the crop is planted and the payment is made. Airplanes will take pictures of farms to determine how much has been planted in crops on which payments are made. This is much quicker, officials said, than the old land surveying method.

Vitamin A Lela E. Booher, in charge, Foods and Nutrition Division, Bureau of Home Economics, is author of one of a series of articles on vitamins, in the Journal of the American Medical Association (June 4). The summary says: "The daily requirement for vitamin A just sufficient for the prevention of night blindness in a normal adult would appear to be on the order of from 20 to 30 U.S.P. units of this vitamin per kilogram of body weight, or a total of about 1,400 to 2,000 units daily for an adult weighing 70 Kg. Allowing for a fair margin of safety and for the maintenance of a moderate storage of vitamin A in the body a total of around 3,000 units of vitamin A daily is suggested for the normal adult. In view of other qualities of nutritional excellence provided by milk, butter, eggs and green leafy vegetables, these food items should be used in quantities which will provide a large proportion of this vitamin A allowance. Provision of around 6,000 to 8,000 units of vitamin A daily for the growing child would presumably be adequate to take care of any extra needs associated with growth and development and to provide for a moderate bodily storage of vitamin A. A small supplement of some fish liver oil in addition to liberal quantities of whole milk, butter, eggs and green leafy vegetables is recommended for children in view of the excellence of these food items in vitamin A and other nutritive essentials important for the growing child. Particular attention should be paid to supplying the infant and even more especially the premature or artificially fed infant with liberal quantities of vitamin A, since infants are born with very meager stores of vitamin A in their livers. The recommended allowance of vitamin A for pregnant and nursing women has been set at around 5,000 units or more daily, with a further suggestion that this allowance be supplied mainly by liberal amounts of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, green leafy vegetables and some small addition of fish liver oil."

Cooperative "Trucks loaded with home-canned food and an occasional
Education milk cow, sharing space with prospective students, have been
 rolling to Texas A. and M. College at the opening of each
session for the past six years," says John Caulfield in the American Cotton Grower (June). "Each year, more boys have brought their own food, until there were 700 of them last year living on as little actual cash as \$1.86 a month. College trustees this year voted \$100,000 to build 14 houses in which 1,000 such 'feed yourself' students can make their homes during the session. Dan Russell was the man who started it in 1931. Dr. Russell is head of the college's department of rural sociology...By 1935, 40 houses were filled with 540 boys, and in the fall of 1936, 700 boys brought their cans, cows and chickens and occupied 50 houses...The Rotary Club of Brenham, a community made up largely of Germans, financed construction of a house for 'feed yourself' students from their county...Even at home on the farm, and with the most efficient procedure, a farm family seldom lives entirely on what their farm produces. They spend some cash. The cooperative groups at Texas A. and M. were unable to bring everything that they would require for the nine months term. But they have worked out a system of cooperative buying at wholesale that helps fit this expense to their small means...Dr. Russell estimates that his boys are living for about \$17 per month less than their room and board would cost in dormitories..."

House, Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the
June 16 Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1938 (H.R. 10581).
(pp. 12559-12570, 12516, 12666 and 12669-12671). The fol-
lowing Senate amendments were stricken from the bill: Forest products,
\$200,000; acquisition of lands in Tahoe National Forest, \$325,000; co-
operative farm forestry, \$1,300,000; Water Pollution Act, \$1,000,000.
The following items are retained in the bill: rent of buildings, \$13,040;
Mediterranean Fruit Fly Board, \$10,000; flood damage rehabilitation in
national forests, \$1,000,000; mammal and bird reservations, \$60,000; in-
sect control, \$700,000; Warehouse Act, \$55,000; providing for refund of
processing taxes (amended); Pan American Highway, \$50,000; AAA exhibits
(limited to \$50,000); water conservation and utilization projects, \$5,000,-
000 from relief funds (amended); Commodity Credit Corporation, \$94,805,-
692.73; Third Pan American Highway Conference, \$15,000 (amended); Fair
Labor Standards Act, \$400,000; Budget Bureau, \$132,710; monopoly investi-
gation, \$500,000; Joint Committee on Government Organization, unexpended
balance; and judgments and claims. This bill will now be sent to the
President.

Both Houses agreed to a further conference report on the recovery
bill (H.J.Res. 679) which provided that the Senate agree to the House
amendments to the parity-payments provisions. (pp. 12559-and 12587-12589.)
This joint resolution will now be sent to the President.

Messrs. Peterson of Fla., Leavy and Case of S.D. were appointed
House members of the joint committee to investigate the Phosphate re-
sources of the United States (authorized by S.J.Res. 298) (p. 12559).
Messrs. Pope, Norris and Pepper were appointed Senate members of the
committee (p. 12587).

The House agreed to the Senate amendment to H.J.Res. 702, to pro-
vide for Government participation in the International Congress for
Microbiology in 1939 (p. 12536). This bill will now be sent to the Presi-
dent.

The House passed without amendment S. 252, to exempt publicly
owned interstate highway bridges from local taxation (pp. 12522-12525).
This bill will now be sent to the President.

The House passed without amendment S. 4136, to facilitate control
of soil erosion and flood damage in the Nevada and Toiyabe National
Forests, Nev. (p. 12541). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Mrs. Rogers of Mass. inserted in the Record a news story in the
Evening Star of June 12, "Big Saving Seen as Printing Work of Government
is Pooled--Reorganization Effected on Initiative of Representative Lam-
beth--Sale of Publications Expected to Soar" (pp. 12516-12517).

Senate, By a vote of 57 to 18 the Senate overrode the President's veto of H.R. 10530 to continue low interest rates on certain farm loans. (pp. 12585 and 12589-21590.) This bill becomes law without the President's approval (Public No. 643).
June 16

The Senate passed the following bills: H.R. 8047 to amend the Meat Inspection Act (pp. 12628-12629); this bill will now be sent to the President; S. 1946 to facilitate control of soil erosion and flood damage in the Angeles National Forest, Calif. (p. 12655).

The Senate agreed to the following Senate resolutions: S.Res. 278, extending time of report by special committee investigating wool production (p. 12639); S.Res. 288 extending investigation of agricultural commodity prices by Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (p. 12639); S.Res. 303. (formerly S.Con.Res. 36) to establish a joint congressional committee on taxation of Government salaries and securities (p. 12625). Messrs. Brown of Mich., Byrd, Townsend, Logan, McGill and Austin were appointed members of this committee (p. 12672).

The report of the Great Lakes Exposition Commission (submitted March 17, 1938) was ordered to be printed as a Senate document (S.Doc. 223) (p. 12586).

Mr. Bankhead addressed the Senate regarding the accomplishments of the Roosevelt Administration regarding agriculture, including land use, tenancy, farm security, erosion, etc. (pp. 12604-12608).

Mr. McKellar addressed the Senate in opposition to S. 4031, to reimburse the producer members of the cotton cooperative associations for losses occasioned by the Federal Farm Board's stabilization operations (pp. 12608-12612).

Mr. Hayden inserted in the Record correspondence between himself and the Civilian Conservation Corps regarding charges that the Corps uses imported canned beef in its camps (p. 12659).

Mr. George inserted in the Record a statement from the State Department showing the imports of textiles in 1937 and 1938, etc. (pp. 12648-12649).

Bill approved by the President: H.R. 10238, Agricultural Appropriation Bill for 1939. Approved June 16, 1938. (Public No. 644, 75th Cong.)

Congress adjourned sine die. (All bills which were pending at the time of adjournment automatically die and must be again introduced before they can be acted upon next year.) (Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

June 21, 1938

LEGISLATION

APPROVED

President Roosevelt yesterday approved thirty-six last-minute acts of Congress, including the rivers and harbors bill, which authorized the expenditure of \$37,105,-050 for 52 projects scattered throughout the country and another \$500,-000 to begin surveys on 36 proposed projects. Among measures signed was one directing the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the minimum national wheat acreage from 42,000,000 to 55,000,000 acres for 1939. (New York Times.)

FOREIGN TRADE

BALANCE

Contrasting features of recent changes in United States foreign trade have been the sharp decline in imports and the maintenance of exports at a relatively high level, according to a review issued yesterday by the United States Tariff Commission. The volume of imports reached its recovery high in the second quarter of 1937 and by the end of the first quarter of this year had declined 35.9 percent from that peak. Exports reached their recent peak in the final quarter of 1937 and the drop since has been only 13.9 percent. In the first quarter of 1938, the commission reported, the value of incoming foreign trade was \$493,000,000 or 37 percent less than in the same period of 1937 and 14 percent less than in the first quarter of 1936. (Press.)

WORLD ROAD

CONGRESS

A wireless from The Hague to the New York Times says one of the largest congresses ever held in the Netherlands opened at Scheveningen yesterday, the eighth International Road Congress, under the presidency of Dr. J. A. M. van Buuren, Minister of Waterways. It was attended by 2,000 delegates from 50 countries under the auspices of the Association Internationale Permanente des Congres de la Route.

EXHIBIT

There is an exhibit in the Administration Building patio this week of pictures which were on display at the International Photographic Exposition in New York City. They show work of the Farm Security Administration and the Soil Conservation Service.

CATTLE, HOG

SITUATION

Steady to higher prices for hogs and a seasonal advance in prices of better grades of slaughter cattle are in prospect during the summer months, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says in summarizing the hog and beef cattle situation. The extent of the price advances, however, will be affected by the weak consumer demand for meats. (Washington Star.)

Agricultural Engineering Harold Pinches, head, department of agricultural engineering, Connecticut State College, is author of "Engineering's Biggest Job" in the Yale Review (Spring). He says in one paragraph: "Three fields in agriculture may be distinguished as the provinces of engineering. They are the planning of the necessary structures, soil and water control, and energy control. These are not the whole of agriculture, but through them all of agriculture is affected; through them power and labor, the largest items of variable cost, are controlled. Here are the largest hopes of reducing further the human costs--the real costs--of agricultural production." In the concluding paragraph he says: "The development of machines to do important jobs which are now done extensively by human labor with little or no mechanical aid, co-operation with biological and chemical scientists to produce the raw materials or develop the processes for new products, the design of farm buildings from an engineering standpoint, the reduction of chores by turning them as far as possible over to machines suggest a few of the things the engineer can do in agriculture. The necessary changing of some field machinery and the realignment of farm fields, if carried out on the scale that is desirable for soil conservation, will involve an engineering achievement of the first magnitude. Many branches of science and technology must play their part in the advance of agriculture, but the quantities of energy used are so vast, the total of human labor is so tremendous, and the physical structures are so numerous and costly as to present to engineering a challenge to find in this field its next and largest job."

Locker Survey A survey is being made by the Minnesota Director of Markets, John A. Whaley, in regard to the locker system of cold storage plants which are scattered throughout the state to decide whether they shall come under the state cold storage regulations which govern all public cold storages. It is claimed that not only have individuals been renting lockers but in some instances butcher shops and other merchants are using the service, the primary purpose of which was intended for individuals wishing to store their own meats and vegetables. At the present time these plants do not report their holdings either to the government or to the state. Under regulation it is stated that information would be available as to the holdings of the various commodities. It was also pointed out by Mr. Whaley that foods of a questionable nature could be placed in the various lockers and could contaminate other food which might also be stored in the same room. In the regular public warehouses, inspectors are constantly inspecting the various storages, and if foodstuff of a questionable nature is found it is ordered destroyed. (The Creamery Journal, June.)

Farm Colony in Libya About 1,800 Italian agriculturists and their families, comprising in all about 20,000 persons, will be taken to North Africa in October for farm colonization in Libya, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. The families will settle on about 110,000 acres of land on which the Italian Government has already spent \$624,000. Settlers are to pay for the land in twenty-seven years and no payments will be required for the first five years.

Vitamins and
Hormones

The Journal of the American Dietetic Association (June-July) contains a paper by John R. Murlin, University of Rochester, on "Vitamins and Hormones". In the concluding paragraph he says: "The two fields of investigation, vitamins on the one hand and hormones on the other, with the appearance of multitudes of vitamin concentrates and crystalline hormones, are being rapidly merged into the general field of pharmacology. We rely upon the dietitian to tell us what foods contain the vitamins. We rely upon the physiologists and biochemists to tell us how to prepare hormones; but when it comes to giving hundreds of thousands of units of vitamins and with chemically pure crystalline hormones in quantities far beyond what the body normally produces, the pharmacologist must necessarily be looked to for animal tests of these larger doses and these more potent preparations. But the dietitian is in a position to tell the physician where and how abundance of the various vitamins may be supplied in our everyday foods. Spurred by artistic and sometimes blatant advertisements people are being driven to the drug stores for vitamin concentrates, and physicians are being importuned for hormone preparations designed to restore to their patients lost vigor of function, lost appetite and many other depleted functions. Whither are we tending in this matter? Shall we continue to gorge enormous doses of vitamins in the expectation of somehow coming out superior to our fellow men? And shall we go on administering hormones to people deficient in those important physiological factors, even though there is good reason to believe that by so doing we shall only generate more and more people, more and more deficient?"

50 Years at
the Illinois
Station

Science (June 17) has as its leading article an abstract of an address by the late Dr. H. W. Mumford, Dean of the Illinois College of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station, on "A Half Century of Achievement by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station". He says in part: "Starting with the establishment of the Morrow plots in 1876 and the initiation of the Soil Survey in 1902, the station, through an unbroken program of research, has accumulated a wealth of knowledge concerning the soils of Illinois, on the basis of which land-use programs can be intelligently planned and the land resources conserved as a continuing source of wealth. The oldest experimental plots of their kind in the United States, the Morrow plots have stood as incontrovertible evidence of the tragedy of faulty soil management and the promise that is held out to the future in intelligent soil management. From 44 bushels of corn an acre in the early years of these plots, good methods of soil management have advanced yields to 66 bushels. On adjacent land, depleted by continuous cropping to corn year after year, the yields are now only 24 bushels, and they are still declining. But after all the Morrow plots cover less than an acre on the campus of this university, while the farm lands of the state total some 35 million acres. What do we know about them? To this question our Soil Survey started thirty-six years ago and our system of outlying soil experiment fields provide the answer. Of fifty-odd fields established from time to time since 1896, approximately half are now in operation. The long records from these fields furnish detailed guides to long-time profitable methods of cropping and soil management."

Sulfanilamide

Experiments

"Experimental studies in the action of sulfanilamide, the new drug being used to combat a variety of diseases, showed that it is transmitted to infants in possibly deadly doses if given to mothers during the prenatal and nursing periods, according to a report recently to the American Medical Association," says Craig Thompson in a special report to the New York Times. "The report was by Drs. Fred L. Adair, H. Close Hesselstine and Lucile R. Hac of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Chicago. The experimentation was financed by a grant from the Albert B. Kuppenheimer Foundation and was conducted to an extent with humans but mostly with rabbits. The physicians fed doses of sulfanilamide in the amounts of 30 to 60 grains to nursing mothers in hospitals and analyzed samples of mother's milk taken four hours afterward. In these samples the drug was found in two forms, as free sulfanilamide representing the drug in about the condition in which it had been administered and in an acetyl combination, which is regarded, according to this report, as having more potential toxic properties for infants than the free substance. . . ."

Farm Electric

Applications

J. P. Schaenzer, of the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, in a paper in Agricultural Engineering (June) on "New Things in Farm Electric Applications", describes the electric-motor-driven cultivator, scalding and waxing equipment for poultry, poultry floor scraper, automatic time poultry feeder, homemade electric pig brooder, all-purpose farm refrigerator, electric heat for laying houses, electric steam boiler for the dairy, and insect electrocuting light traps. "It would be possible to continue," the author says, "with discussions of seed corn driers, irrigation for humid regions, quick freezing of vegetables and fruits, the all-electric greenhouse, electric milk pasteurization, sweetpotato curing and storage, lights for growing plants, house cooling and many other new applications."

New Wildlife

Program

The new Federal-State cooperative plan for wildlife restoration gets under way July 1. An appropriation by the last Congress of \$1,000,000 will be used in selecting, restoring, and developing land and water areas approved for State wildlife units, and for research into management problems. Under the Pittman-Robertson Act Congress may make annual appropriations for these cooperative wildlife projects up to the amount of revenue accruing from the 10 percent Federal tax on firearms and ammunition during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, and each fiscal year thereafter. Such a tax produces about \$3,000,000 annually, but to get the program under way this coming fiscal year Congress appropriated \$1,000,000. The act providing this appropriation stipulates that the expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from the Federal tax on firearms and ammunition. Representatives of the U. S. Biological Survey, which will administer the program, have completed tentative Federal-State arrangements. Each State's allotment will be announced shortly. Projects will be passed upon as speedily as possible, and work may be started on approved projects after July 1. The amount of the appropriation that will be available for a State will depend on the size of the State and the number of hunting licenses sold there. One half of the available funds will be apportioned according to State areas, the other half according to hunting licenses sold. Participating States will cooperate by providing funds equal to one third of their Federal allotments.

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Section 1

June 22, 1938

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE

Faced with the second largest winter wheat crop on record and diminishing prospects of a good export market, Agriculture Department experts were watching the weather yesterday on the chance their 761,000,000-bushel June estimate might yet prove excessive. This Administration's first crop loans on wheat, which could have been ordered on June 15 prices, may be postponed until the July crop report weighs the full effect of rust damage now indicated by leavening prices. The farm act provides for loans to wheat farmers when the farm price June 15 is less than 52 percent of the parity price, or when the July crop report shows production larger than normal consumption and exports. Loans, expected to average over 60 cents a bushel, would enable wheat farmers to store their surplus until prices improve. (Washington Post.)

N.Y. COTTON PRICES UP

For the seventh successive session, prices on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced into new high ground to end the day with a net gain. Yesterday's rise carried the July to 8.63 cents a pound or 96 points above the low figures reached at the end of May and the list closed with gains of 8 to 10 points. Reports of weevil infestation and inability to cultivate fields properly, owing to persistent moisture, coupled with another strong stock market and the largest volume of sales of cotton goods in several months, served to broaden outside buying and a large amount of cotton changed hands. (New York Times.)

U.S. EXPORTS TO BRAZIL

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says the United States has regained first place in exports to Brazil, a position held for the last two years by Germany. A gradual decline in German exports to Brazil set in early this year. Even certain American manufactures that had been temporarily displaced by cheaper German goods are again arriving in Brazil from the United States, buyers being willing to pay more for American goods of better quality.

CANADIAN CROP REPORT

Satisfactory crop progress continues over a large part of the main wheat-growing area of the Prairie Provinces, while conditions are good in eastern Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said yesterday in the second of its seven telegraphic reports covering crop conditions. (Canadian Press.)

Land-Use Agricultural Engineering (June) contains a condensa-
Planning tion of a paper on "Land-Use Planning or Land-Use Policy
 in the United States", by S. von Ciriacy-Wantrup, University
of California. The concluding paragraph says: "If obstacles to effective
private land planning are overcome through a governmental land policy, if
broad rules of land use are established through land use legislation, and
if this legislation is effectively administered and enforced locally
through the soil conservation districts, one can hope that private initia-
tive in land-use planning will achieve the same socially desirable results
as it has in other countries. All lands which cannot be utilized profit-
ably by private initiative under such land-use legislation should be taken
over by the government and protected. This rich and free country has a
singular opportunity to combine governmental land-use legislation with
individualistic land-use planning."

Subsidies vs. "Talking to the planters, processors and others who
Agreements have a vital stake in cotton, Assistant Secretary of State
 Francis Sayre came out definitely against export subsidies
the other day," says an editorial in the Wall Street Journal (June 18).
"Why he should do so is evident from the nature of the reciprocal trade
agreements of which Mr. Sayre, like his chief, Secretary of State Hull,
is an outstanding protagonist. And it is important to stress that point
now, for with crop surpluses inevitable this year, there is sure to be a
revived demand for export subsidies of one sort or another. Countries
which make reciprocal trade agreements with us do so with the express
or implied understanding that there will be no government export subsidy.
Such action, however disguised, is tantamount to dumping. And the United
States for many years has been foremost of the nations violently opposed
to that practice. To launch export subsidies would be, therefore, to
negate the reciprocal trade agreements program. The latter has already
done much to free international trade in general and to move cotton in
particular...In any case, an export bounty is an indirect form of tax on
all those not subsidized. Now it would be worse--a threat to a legiti-
mate and proven method of expanding international trade. Those most con-
cerned should be most opposed to the notion."

Haystack A new method of preserving hay is the haystack bonnet
Covers which is made of tough waterproof sisal fibre reinforced
 paper. It will serve for a full season and will increase
the value of the stack by eliminating spoilage and loss of weight. Paper
goes on the stack in strips with 12 inches of lap. Over the paper go strips
of woven wire fence, with half concrete blocks fastened to the wire fence
to hold the paper in place. Cost of covering a stack this way is only a
few dollars. Sometimes the loss in uncovered stacks runs 25 percent.
Figure out for yourself--in dollars and cents--the loss on a 20 ton un-
covered stack, as compared to your savings resulting from a covered stack.
(Utah Farmer, June 10.)

Action of One Plant on Another "A short paper by Prof. F. E. Weiss (J. Roy. Hort. Soc., 63, Pt. 4, 166-169, April 1938) directs attention to an interesting trend of modern botanical research, namely, the influence of one plant upon another," says Nature (London, June 4). "Relations between stock and scion, and between two symbionts are obvious instances, but there are also less patent influences. Prof. Weiss considered the work of Gurwitsch on mitogenetic rays, where the proximity of one plant has been held to induce cell division in another organism. Toxic substances released from one plant may inhibit the growth of another, and it is probable that the grass under the trees in some orchards has a deleterious effect upon the fruit crop. Ripening apples liberate a substance, probably ethylene, which can assist the maturation of later varieties, and also, according to Gane and Smith, can affect the germination of peas deleteriously. The late Prof. Molisch had experimented further in this direction, and found that very light doses of apple vapour assisted the germination of many kinds of seeds, where heavier applications were harmful. Leaf-fall in privet, elder and other plants was induced by the emanations from apples, which also stimulated the rooting of poplar and willow cuttings. Vapours from pot-bound roots of *Melaleuca squamea* and *Acacia verticillata* accelerated the growth of vetch seedlings. It is obvious that more research is desirable, but the results collected by Prof. Weiss offer a most attractive field for future investigation."

Highway School A 4-day training school for town highway superintendents, first of its kind in New York State, will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., June 22 to 25 inclusive. The school is sponsored jointly by the Town and County Officers' Training School of New York State, the State Association of Superintendents of Town Highways, the State College of Agriculture, and the College of Engineering. Technical experts from both colleges, the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the State Division of Highways, and others will be on the program. About 1,000 are expected to attend. (Roads and Streets, June).

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations, unassembled; medical officer, \$3,800, associate medical officer, \$3,200, Food and Drug Administration (Optional branches--to become eligible, applicants must qualify in at least one of the following optional branches, and must state in their applications the branch, or branches, desired: Cardiology, dermatology, eye, ear, nose, and throat (singly or combined), industrial medicine (gas analysis or toxic dust, general), internal medicine and diagnosis, medical pharmacology, pathology and bacteriology, public health (general, venereal disease), roentgenology, surgery (general, orthopedics)); Operating engineer (marine-diesel), \$2,600, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Department of Commerce; Under instrument maker, \$1,260, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; Photoengraver, \$1.44 an hour, 40-hour week, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Applications must be on file not later than (a) July 18, if received from States other than those named in (b); (b) July 21, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Vitamins in Butter . . . The Denmark correspondent of the Medical Record (June 15) reports that Professor H. Mollgaard, adviser to the Danish Government on farming problems, "has encouraged farmers to replace some at least of their imported, vitamin--deficient oil cake by home-made, preserved, protein-rich, green fodder--this with the object of raising the vitamin A content of winter butter. Quite recently certain Danish chemists have devised a method for the extraction of carotin from lucerne grass, and they have succeeded in producing an oily solution with a vitamin A content of 4500 to 5000 international units per gram. From sixty-six to seventy percent of this solution's coloring matter is B-carotin. Experiments have shown that this carotin oil can not only serve as a coloring agent, but also as a supplementary source of Vitamin A in butter. Indeed, Danish butter can be made to contain some 10,000 extra vitamin units per kilo by the addition of carotin oil to it without any noticeable change in its appearance and other properties. While Professor Mollgaard is quite hopeful about the prospect of 'doctoring' both winter butter and margarine with this new vitamin/D 'doctoring' of butter and margarine, seeing that the chemistry of this vitamin and cholesterin is still very much in the experimental stage."

Mechanized Carrier "Large-scale growers of vegetables on the West Coast," says Business Week (June 18),"are interested in a new mechanized carrier, which is believed to have wide applications in the picking and handling of such crops as sugar beets, artichokes, lettuce and asparagus, as well as the pineapples for which it was originally designed by engineers of a Hawaiian pineapple company. Thirty of the carriers are being assembled to be shipped to Hawaii. The carrier strides the pineapple rows. Pickers, sitting in two saddles at the rear, place the fruit on a conveyor which lifts it to channels along the top where it passes through a decrowning machine. Other workers, standing on the side platforms, place the decrowned fruit in boxes which are loaded on waiting trucks at the end of each row. When the fruit arrives at the plant it is ready for processing. An engine rolls the machine along and a small independent engine furnishes the power for the conveyor belt."

U.S.-British Trade Pact A wireless from England to the New York Times says that the London Times, taking the publication of the American note to Germany on the Austrian debts as a text for a sermon on the restriction of international trade, once more stresses the advantages and the necessity of an Anglo-American trade treaty. Agreeing with the statement of Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, that now is not the time for calling an economic conference such as was suggested by Paul van Zeeland, the paper nevertheless says that this does not preclude piecemeal efforts toward knocking down trade barriers. "It is evident that the signature of a satisfactory Anglo-American trade treaty--satisfactory to both sides--will not only have a stimulating effect on world trade," it says. "It will also prove to the rest of the world--and the moral value of this proof can hardly be exaggerated--that the British and American Commonwealths are willing to sink sectional differences in the interest of wholehearted economic collaboration."

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Section 1

June 23, 1938

BANKING SITUATION Further improvement in the banking situation throughout the country was reported yesterday by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as it surveyed its operations of the last year and found: The banks generally were in a position to meet without difficulty any strain resulting from the rapid decline in business activity and national income during the latter part of the year; the average quality of assets was higher than in recent previous years and the capital position of the banks was well maintained; bank earnings were greater than in any year since federal insurance of deposits and compared favorably with earnings of other types of business enterprise. (Baltimore Sun.)

COMMODITY SURPLUSES With record agricultural production in many lines pushing prices lower almost daily, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration yesterday expanded authorizations for purchases of surpluses to the fields of vegetables and cheese. Large quantities of both are to be bought at market prices by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for distribution to persons on relief. The purchases, which already have been authorized in the case of certain fruits and cabbages, are expected to stabilize market conditions. The Department of Agriculture announced yesterday that this "stabilization" would not increase retail prices because wholesale purchasers from producers could afford to pay better prices without pushing up retail prices if assured of continuity of sales at stabilized prices. (New York Times.)

TRANSPORTATION STUDY BEGUN A House Interstate Commerce subcommittee began yesterday a study of the question of merging the Government agencies which regulate transportation. Chairman Lea of California said it might lead to "elimination" of some carriers, particularly railroads. He said the inquiry would involve primarily a possible reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission and an allocation of traffic among the railroads, trucks and steamship companies. (A.F.)

CROP PREMIUM LEGISLATION President Roosevelt has approved an amendment to the federal crop insurance act to permit farmers to pay several years' premiums at one time. The act allows payment of premiums in wheat instead of in cash. Senator Pope said the amendment would let growers pay several years' premiums in advance from a good crop and should aid in reducing possible market surpluses. (A.P.)

Cotton Classing Cotton classing and market news services for growers organized to promote the improvement of cotton will be inaugurated with the 1938 crop, C. W. Kitchen, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, announces. A total of \$225,000 will enable the Bureau to offer free classing to improvement groups during the marketing months for this year's crop, and to extend its cotton market news service. "Various cotton price studies made by the bureau," Kitchen said, "have shown that prices received by growers are largely based on the average quality of the cotton sold in the local market, and thereby fail to fully reflect central market premiums and discounts. The new classing service offers a basis for paying growers according to the quality of individual bales, and, therefore, should be a great stimulus for quality improvement of American cotton." Cotton ginned for members of one-variety and other improvement groups will be classed without charge, provided the groups comply with the amended Grade and Staple Estimates Act and the regulations of the Act, which provide that a sample of lint from each bale of improved cotton ginned for a member of a qualified improvement group be classed for grade and staple length, and that the grower be notified of the classification of his sample.

U.S - Mexican Trade Balance In April the balance of United States trade with Mexico became adverse for the first time in years, says a Mexico City report to the New York Times. The deficit was slightly more than \$2,000,000. The United States sold to Mexico goods valued at \$3,938,000 in April, as compared with \$10,616,000 during the same month in 1937. Excluding the gold and silver that the United States Treasury is still buying from Mexico in large quantities, Mexico exported merchandise valued at \$5,941,000 during April, in comparison with exports valued at \$7,039,000 in April, 1937.

Arkansas Farming ". . . Not until Arkansas farmers, coached by an efficient Extension Staff and an outstanding College of Agriculture, began to do things, did Arkansas actually begin to climb into the upper ranks of progressive States," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (June 15). "It has only been a few years since Arkansas farmers began to take a lively interest in balancing their farm programs with livestock as a major project. . . The latest project to keep Arkansas going forward in the development of its agricultural resources is seen in the organization of committees in each county to give intense study to farm programs and farm methods best adapted to their soil and climatic conditions. These committees are composed of both men and women. An effort will be made to learn what crops and livestock can be most profitably produced, and the best methods of production. The market situation will be gone into thoroughly. Homes and home surroundings will come in for attention. All available past records will be used in an effort to work out successful farm and home programs. Living at home will be stressed. The work is going on in every county of the State, and results will be seen in a higher standard of living in rural districts and a greater rural buying power."

World Poultry
Congress

"In July 1939 America plays host to the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition, which will take place at Cleveland, Ohio," says an editorial in New England Homestead (June 18). "This was made possible as a result of an official invitation extended by the government at Washington. Every man, woman and child in these United States has a stake in this enterprise and it is up to us to show the world that America not only makes good its promises, but that the Congress has the support of the nation as a whole. The poultry industry in tackling this problem has undertaken no mean assignment, but the preliminary work of the American committee is already bearing fruit. The coming of the Congress has brought into being a cooperative movement within the industry that possibly could not have been accomplished under any other circumstance. Today the entire industry is united in its efforts to make the Congress the greatest in its history..."

June Milk
Production

Total milk production and production of milk per capita set new high records for early June. Though the seasonal peak in production probably has been reached, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that production for the next several months will likely continue higher than a year ago. Rather large supplies of feed are still available; crop prospects are good; and though prices of dairy products are lower than in recent years, they are about average in relation to feed prices.

Precipitation
and Pastures

T. A. McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer, says in the June 18 issue: "I am in receipt of a chart showing the precipitation over all parts of the United States both last year and this. The contrast is very striking. Last spring the precipitation was under normal in fully three-fourths of the United States. In Kansas and in Nebraska it was only 50 percent of normal. That was true of Oklahoma, Texas and most of the Southern and North Central states. In some of the Southern States the precipitation ranged from 50 to 75 percent of normal. The areas of normal precipitation and better last spring were along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts with a few wet spots scattered here and there between. This spring there are only a few spots in the country where the precipitation is under normal, and curiously enough one of them is the New England States. Kansas this year is all above normal, some of it as high as 50 percent above normal. It is altogether probable that we are entering into a cycle of wet years. Agitation for flood control is likely to increase, and dust storms to decrease. There should be a systematic plan for reseeding the pastures of Kansas with the hope that when and if the pastures are reseeded we will have sense enough not to destroy them again."

Urge 3-Way
Trade Pact

A London wireless to the New York Times says the Australian trade delegation conferred recently with Walter S. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture, and Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade and urged discussion of the possibility of a three-cornered trade pact among the United States, Britain and the British dominions arising from the Anglo-American trade negotiations.

Stonepicker
for Fields

A stonepicker for removing loose stones from fields is being tested by Pennsylvania State College and is expected to be ready for use shortly. In its tests, it picked stones from the size of your thumb to sizes larger than a man's head at the rate of 12 tons per hour. It cleans a swath three feet wide and three inches deep and can be drawn easily by the average two-plow tractor at its regular speed. The stones are picked up by rapidly revolving teeth and are thrown into an A-shaped hopper which will hold about two tons and which can be emptied from either side simply by pulling a lever. It is expected to be especially valuable in potato fields and also to prevent machinery breakage. (Ohio Farmer, June 18)

Shipping
of Steers

"Hereafter it will not be necessary to test steers for tuberculosis when shipped from one state to another," says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer (June 18).

"Stocker and feeder steers may go without testing from the ranches or markets of any state to the farms of any state. This freedom of movement is the result of the practical eradication of bovine tuberculosis in this country. Experience in testing hundreds of thousands of steers has shown them to be practically free from that disease. Cows and heifers are still being tested in interstate shipment, but some day they also may move freely."

Cooperative
Soil Saving

"Faced with the prospect of losing their farm land by erosion, farmers in a north Valley county (Montana) area united forces," says the Montana Farmer (June 15), "and with the help of various governmental agencies and business organizations, instituted a control program that in the first year promises to produce sufficient cover to stabilize the soil and put crop production again on a paying basis. . . The success of this experiment is indicative of the progress that could be made through a district law whereby farmers by adopting regulations can bring about cooperative effort from all landowners within their district to carry out soil conservation practices. The Montana law, at present, is not operative because it lacks the necessary compulsory features. . . Six listers were rented and taken into the area. The Soil Conservation Service furnished two additional listers and assigned R. W. Riek, conservationist, to assist in supervising the work. So far as possible, listers were kept going night and day. Supervision in routing and inspecting listers daily was carried on by the county agent and the Soil Conservation Service. As the program got underway more farmers became enthusiastic and the Soil Conservation Service brought in three more borrowed listers for the final week. Money secured from cooperating agencies was used to pay rent on privately owned listers, sharpen lister shares, and to provide one-half the expense of the fuel consumed by the tractors. The cooperative was concluded on May 18. By this time 5,000 acres had been listed which would control an area of approximately 10,000 acres. The cost per acre for accomplishing this amounted to about 27 cents. This included rent and repairs on listers, and fuel costs. Practically all the vulnerable land in the area has been listed, officials said. Farmers are becoming more enthusiastic over the program and some are buying listers of their own. Two of the government-owned machines have been left in the area in charge of responsible farmers to be used as emergencies arise..."

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

June 24, 1938

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported yesterday that a world wheat production of about 4,025,000,000 bushels is indicated for this year. This compares with last year's harvest of 3,827,000,000 bushels. The estimate did not include Russia and China. On the basis of normal consumption needs, this would provide a surplus in July 1939 of about 925,000,000 bushels, compared with a normal carryover of 675,000,000. The bureau said early indications point to an American wheat crop of around 1,000,000,000 bushels. (A.P.)

SCIENCE IN N.Y. SCHOOLS

A new junior high school science program, extending the teaching of general science to 300,000 pupils in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades of the New York City school system, has been adopted by the Board of Superintendents to go into effect with the fall term, it was announced yesterday. Erasing the traditional boundary lines between biology, chemistry and physics, the new curriculum integrates these subjects into one course. Divided into nine separate units of study, the syllabus will consider all scientific fields in connection with broad, general subjects. The proposed units include those of air, water, food, sun energy, weather, reproduction, useful and harmful plants and animals, communication and transportation and astronomy. (New York Times.)

N.Y. STATE FORESTRY

Opposition to six proposals which would change the constitutional provisions dealing with New York State's forest preserves was expressed yesterday by Lithgow Osborne, Conservation Commissioner. He headed a large group of opponents appearing before the Conservation Committee of the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Osborne dealt principally with the proposal to permit "scientific forestry" in the Adirondack and Catskill preserves, a practice now barred by strict interpretation of the Constitution, which declares that the lands shall not be sold or leased, "not shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed." (New York Times.)

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT

Although employment normally increases at this season, 300,000 workers lost their jobs in private industry and regular governmental employment between April and May, Charles V. McLaughlin, acting Secretary of Labor, reported yesterday. He added that there usually was an increase of 200,000 in non-agricultural employment as a whole at this time of year. His estimates take no account of employment on WPA and other state and federal emergency projects. (Press.)

C.C. Foreign
Trade Report

Tremendous advances in exports of corn and wheat, decline in shipments abroad of industrial products and sharp recession in imports were reported for the first quarter of this year by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in an analysis of foreign trade statistics. Stating that the United States made rapid strides in the first three months in regaining its position as a leading world exporter of the two major agricultural commodities, the report explained that corn exports jumped from \$89,000 for the period of a year ago to \$27,591,000, while wheat exports rose from \$169,000 to \$27,406,000. According to the chamber corn and wheat ranked Nos. 4 and 5, respectively, on a list of fifty export items. A year ago, it was added, exports of the two commodities were so negligible they did not have a place on the list. Leaf tobacco ranked No. 3 on the export list, "another agricultural product in greater world demand," making a gain of 71.7 per cent in value. Unmanufactured cotton shipments, the second ranking export, declined 25.4 per cent in value, the chamber pointed out. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce, June 20)

Livestock in
Exposition

"Nineteen thirty-nine will be one of the greatest years in stimulating interest in improved livestock in the history of the West," says Nelson R. Crow, editor, Western Livestock Journal (June 14), "as plans form in connection with the livestock department at the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco.... Directors of the Treasure Island exposition realize that a large proportion of visitors who come to San Francisco's world's fair will be stockmen and farmers.... Ezra J. Fjeldsted, chief of the livestock division, says that around \$70,000 will be offered in prize money in the beef cattle show, February 18 to 28. Of this sum, \$40,000 will be offered for Hereford breeding stock, this with one exception being the greatest ever offered any single livestock breed in America. Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus breeding herds may each compete for \$10,000 plus breed money. San Francisco will house a great beef cattle show early next year. The finest breeding stock in America will compete for cash prizes, and much of the superb seed stock undoubtedly will be purchased by westerners at the show, to remain in the West to further improve our beef cattle production...."

Canadian
Bird Banding

Almost 40,000 birds were banded in Canada during 1937, the highest number for any year since this work was undertaken in Canada some fifteen years ago, says a press report. Because birds are international, banding is being conducted cooperatively between the Canadian National Parks Bureau and the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. About three million birds have been banded in North America since 1920. Bird banding became a government activity in Canada in 1923, and since that time approximately 300,000 birds have been banded in the Dominion and more than 25,000 useful records respecting the migration, range, breeding, and wintering grounds, and longevity of native wild birds have been obtained. Most of the bird banding in Canada is done by some two hundred voluntary bird banders, who are required to have a special knowledge of ornithology, and operate under the authority of "bird-banding permits" under the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

Quality "As an illustration of what can be done where farm-
Production ers resolutely make up their minds to cash in on possibil-
 ities for profit," says an editorial in the Progressive
Farmer (July), "we wish every reader could have seen an amazing exhibit we
saw recently at a sort of farmers' community fair at Lafayette, La. These
farmers, largely of French descent, have a marketing organization and make
200 to 300 percent as much profit on sweet potatoes as the average South-
ern farmer makes. And why? (1) Because they have a 'one-variety community'
and so standardize production. (2) Because they grade so carefully that it
amazed us to see boxes of sweet potatoes almost as much alike in size,
shape, and color as a box of blackeye peas! (3) Because they pack the
potatoes in boxes as attractive and with labels as colorful and artistic
as if they had been put up by 'big business'. These farmers are not only
thinking just as much about quality production as quantity production, but
more. They are adding marketing skill to production skill. And they are
adding the benefits of organization to the benefits of personal effort.
All these things cotton farmers must learn to do if even passably decent
profits are to be made in future. Our flue-cured tobacco farmers, too, as
Dr. T. B. Hutcheson points out (The Critical Time With Tobacco) need to
give increased attention to quality production. Great Britain is now the
principal importer of American tobacco, but because of the heavy tariff
on this American tobacco, English manufacturers buy it only when they find
its quality superior to that they can get from British Empire sources. We
must keep flue-cured quality at high levels in order to hold this A-1
market."

Idaho Dairy "The dairy bull stud has gripped the fancy of Idaho's
Bull Studs small dairymen and promises to spread," says O. A. Fitz-
 gerald, agricultural editor, University of Idaho, in
Country Gentleman (July). "Since Ivan H. Loughary, extension dairyman,
formed the first stud in Jerome County in 1937, six others have been or-
ganized. Briefly, the procedure is to select a good livestock man as the
stud owner-operator. He purchases bulls of various breeds according to
demand by signers. The signer puts up no money to help buy bulls, but
he agrees to breed a minimum number of cows annually, usually for a five-
year period, at a designated fee. The bulls are selected by a committee
consisting of a dairyman representing the breed involved, the owner-oper-
ator, the county agent, and a representative of the co-operative creamery.
The owner-operator agrees to strict regulations regarding care, disease
control, and handling of the bulls. When a signer has a cow ready the
stud operator brings the bull to his farm and handles all breeding de-
tails. One year's observation indicates the stud should have at least
four or five bulls and 700 to 800 cows signed within a five-mile radius
to make the stud operation a profitable full-time job for the owner-oper-
ator, Loughary explains. In some studs the fee is four dollars with one
return service free. In others it is three with each return trip costing
one dollar. Loughary explains these fees are experimental. 'Although still
in the experimental stage the dairy bull stud appeals to small dairymen more
than any other plan for group use of sires yet proposed,' says Loughary.
'We expect them to become supplements to rather than competitors of our
existing co-operative bull associations.'"

Cotton Uses Program

The use of cotton bagging as a covering for 16,000 bales of cotton was sponsored during the past year in the program for encouragement and development of new uses for cotton, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announces. Other demonstrations included the use of cotton fabric as a reinforcement for airport runways; as a covering for tobacco plant beds while they were being fumigated for the control of blue mold; as a covering for dried fruits to prevent insect damage during the curing process; for lining irrigation canals and terrace outlet ditches and as a covering for highway cuts and fills; as a covering to protect tree seedlings; and as a roofing and side-wall material for covering houses.

Discounts for Quantity Milk

"As more and more homes throughout the country become equipped with mechanical refrigerators, in which milk and other bottled dairy products can be kept at proper temperature for several days at a time, it is of interest to give consideration to the plan now in operation by some of the milk dealers to give discounts for quantity and make less frequent deliveries," says an editorial in Dairy World (June). "The experience of the milk dealers in Peoria, with a discount of one cent per bottle on each two or three quarts delivered at one time is of interest. Reducing deliveries to two or three times a week, instead of making delivery every day, lowers the cost per bottle sufficiently to offset at least a part of the savings to customers. . . ."

Crafts and Hobbies

"One of the things often neglected in rural life is that sort of culture possessed by old timers who did so many useful and amusing things themselves without relying on purchased recreation," says an editorian in Wisconsin Agriculturist (June 18). "To advance the cause of these arts, crafts, hobbies and stunts a special summer short course was completed last month in southern Wisconsin by the extension staff and 4-H workers. We bespeak kind and indulgent support of the movement to train the eye and the hand to coordinate with the brain in producing worth while things and doing it for wholesome recreation. We hope more of these leaders will become adept at a few specialties and pass the lessons on to the juniors."

Panama Highway

A cable to the New York Times says the Government of Panama is planning to advance the collection of the gasoline tax in order to put a concrete surface on the National Highway from Chorrera to Penonome, a distance of 120 miles. The work of reconstructing the highway from the Canal Zone boundary to Chorrera is now being carried on. The National Highway is part of Panama's section of the Pan American Highway.

Mexican Bean Beetle Spray

The Mexican bean beetle, major pest to the bean crop, can now be combated with sprays that kill the insects without leaving poisonous residues dangerous to man, the Connecticut (New Haven) Experiment Station has announced. The sprays are based on derris, pyrethrum, and other plant products that have been successfully used against flies, mosquitoes, and other types of insects but have not hitherto been employed in the bean beetle fight. (Science Service.)